THE

PAPERS

OF

ANDREW JACKSON

Volume 66

1825–1826

June 2 May 28

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1913

Coxes Creek, 2nd June 1825

Dear Genl.

I received yours of the 19th. Ulto. some time since, and would have written you sooner, but I was desirous of seeing Nickersons Crop before I wrote, and also to get some report from the sale of little Andrew's last Cotton, in both of which I have succeeded — two days since I recd. advices and remittance from Doctr. Bedford & his new firm, announcing the sale of the ten Bales of Cotton on the 18th. April at 18 cents amounting to $645. united states bills, which were he sent me by the Capt. of a steem boat, out of which I shall pay the account due to Simpson for last year about $230 dollars, and the balance to Nickerson for his wages, having paid him heretofore $100. the amount recd. from Garner — Griffin has not paid a cent as yet, though he promises fair, I shall not let one other Court pass without seeing him if he does not pay — I observe you say that you will pay the $400. to Bennett Smith, which I am glad you have done as that will finally close that business — as Major Hubbard is going in and speaks of going to see you I have sent you the $300. paid by Anthony Winston as you may want it, & the small balance that will remain to Andrew you can settle at

12321

any time it may be wanted — Bedfords reputation as an agent is sunk in this part of the Country, I do not know of one good sale that he has made the last season, he is done here — Our Cotton crops are not promising in this County generally, many have bad stands, & we have been more wet than usual untill a few days past, much cool weather and hail — my Crop is what I call a bad stand, from frost, hail, and wet weather, it died out untill it is entirely too thin, but I hope what stands will be very good Cotton, on last Saturday I went to see Nickersons Crop it is the best I have seen but one crop, he has it in good order for the season, and promises to be a fine crop, his corn crop is very good, the family healthy, and all things is going on well, Nickerson was long confined with sickness during the latter part of the winter & Spring, but he is now quite in health — Major Ward with Mr Allen has the best stand of Cotton I have seen in this County this season, and it is in fine condition, if you see the Major, please say so to him — Capt. Savage aid offer his farm for sale, but his intention was to purchase near Florence to be convenient to school his children, & I dont think he has full faith in the health of his place, but he has no prospects of selling — Our County is kept in a constant ferment with the Candidates on the electioneering business, a hard race is to be seen between McVay and Jackson, but tis thought by those who

have more information than I have that McVay will beat him far, but great, very great, exertions are making by James & his Satellites to procure his election. Old McVay tells the people that he has run against all kind of nags but an imported one, that he thinks he can beat him too — if Major Hubbard should call on you, I refer you to him for the news of the day here — I certainly think you ought to call on Jams Jackson for his proportion of the Ellison Judgment, I gave the letter you enclosed to me, to my Clerk Sammons to hand to him, he called to see him and left the letter with young McCulloch for him, no doubt he red it — we meet and speak on business only, which is as near as I ever wish to be connected with him in future — On the subject of memorialising the President on the subject of selling the public lands immediately I have some doubts of the propriety at this time, the price of Cotton is now higher than it was ever before known, and as such I fear the land will be raised in a similar proportion sho'd it come into market at the same time. but of this I am not certain, we will reflect on this subject more before we act, how much is it to be regretted that Mr Monroe stoped the sale, he will have injured this section of Country more

12322

by that one precipitate act, than he could repair in an age to come — Our Country is generally healthy as yet, my family have had good health except our little daughter Rachel, who has had a bowel complaint about two weeks, with symptoms of worms, and cutting her eye teeth, we have administered to her, and she is getting better, hope in a few days she will be well —

Enclosed with the money is H. Burton's receipt for the rent of field by your overseer Hancock — this rent with the money over pays the note I hold of Col. Weaston a few dollars —

28th of April 1825. ten Bales Cotton sold by Banks, Miller & Kincaid nett proceeds $1378.25 for A. Jackson

Mrs. Eliza Donelson is mending fast she has been to see us several times lately, & in 2 or 3 weeks will go to Europe — Polly and our little children unite with me in tendering to you and Mrs Jackson our respects, & best wishes — Dr. Genl. yrs.

Jno. Coffee

Genl. A. Jackson

Philadelphia June 4th. 1828.

My Dear General,

You have served your country nobly; & you will perceive that the Genl. Assembly, consisting this year of more than 150 members, & being the largest ecclesiastical body in the world, is disposed to enlist you in the service of the church militant. The foregoing appointment shows in what esteem the Presbyterian Church in the U.S. holds you. We wish to locate the Seminary in the best place for the welfare of the Church. It will probably soon have 100 students, and as it will do much to promote the temporal & spiritual interests of the place in which it shall be located, it is probable that Cincinnati in Ohio, Washington & Cannonsburgh in Pa, ~~Chil~~ Chillicothe in Ohio, Maysville & Shelbyville in Ky. & some other places, will make handsome proposals.

I would like to have a Seminary on your farm; but my present impression is, that if Cincinnati will give its College buildings & funds to the Seminary, that would be the place. You are well acquainted with all the West, & can carefully examine them without a new visit to them.

I shall send you the Minutes of the Assembly when they are printed.

Make the best respects of Mrs Ely, Mrs. Carswell, & myself to your lady.

Yours affectionately

E. Ely

12323

Single 9n 28

Majr. Genl. Andrew Jackson,
Hermitage near
Nashville,
Tennessee.

Recd.
Ezra S. Ely
letter — recd
annexed Letter
closed to the Honble
Benjamen Mills
Honble
John Thompson
Chellicothe
Revd. Obedia Jenning
Washington Pa —
Revd. Andrew Wylie
President W. C
College — & this
answered — that
I could not meet
as pr. request —
A. J —

Genl. Andrew Jackson
Hermitage
Majr. Hubbard

12324

Genl Jno Coffees
letter by Major
Hubbard enclosing
A Jackson $300
collected from Col.
A. Winston for
him, & answered
this 7th June 1825
acknowledging
the recpt of the
$300 enclosed &c
&c

Frankfort, June 8th 1825.

Dear Genl.

When I parted with Govr. Carrol a short time since at Lexington, he informed me, that you had been considerably indisposed but was on the recovery. I flatter myself, that you have recovered your usual health. It was mentioned here a few days ago, that you intended to visit the Harrodsburg Springs for the benefit of your health. If you should visit the springs this summer, we should be glad to see you at Frankfort, if you could make it convenient. You have some friends here who would be glad to see you.

On saturday last a dinner was given at this place to Mr. H Clay, something upwards of sixty attended and partook of the dinner. It was given in honor of Mr Clay and evidently in approval of his conduct in relation to the Presidential election. A number of us, and some specially invited, could not take dinner on such terms, and refused to attend. Some considered it an Adams dinner. The Federal party, or as some call them, the court party, will principally be Adamites, and will sustain those who by management placed him in the Presidential Chair. A great portion of the republicans

12325

on the party of the people, as it is called, feel indignant at the management practised. They feel like important rights had been bartered away, but although there is much low murmuring, little is openly said. It is thought advisable to be silent till after our August election, after which I think it probable, there may be a considerable explosion. Kentucky, you know, is composed of warm materials, we must have something periodically to produce a fermentation in the body politic. The management in the late Presidential election will be the tub to be thrown out to the whale for the next season. The party of the people in this state are warm advocates for the right of instruction both implied and positive, and consider, that the man who knows his masters will and fails, or refuses to obey it, deserves to be beaten with many stripes.

Give my best respects to your lady; accept my wishes for your welfare, and believe me to be

Respectfully your Obed^t. Servt.

Jos. Desha

18 3/4

Genl. Andrew Jackson
Nashville
Tennessee

Govr DeShea
Letter & copy of
answer

Washington 9th June 1825

Dear Sir

Mr Simpson a gentleman of great worth who visits your section of the state and has been for many years your warm and decided friend is desirous of making your personal acquaintance. I take much pleasure in introducing him to you.

He has travelled throughout the northern and southern states and you may rely most implicitly on the information which he will give you of men & things

Please to remember me kindly to Mrs Jackson

Yours sincerely

D Green

12327

Genl D. Green
introducing Mr
Simpson June
9th 1827 - and
another by Mr
Simpson [illegible]
be on file —

Genl. Andrew Jackson
Near Nashville

June 24th 1825

Mr Clay & the most of his present political associates became popular in Kentucky by advocating the doctrines of the Republicans, whose fundamental principle, certainly rests upon ~~as far as I have been able~~ the right of the majority to govern, or in other words that government being instituted for the happiness and prosperity of the people, all legitimate power must be delegated by them ~~by them~~ and is necessarily subordinate to them: ~~and~~ hence the obligation of the Representative to obey; as ~~for~~ no circumstances can ever transfer to him the supremacy which is alone inherent in the people. How far Mr Clay & his party ~~have~~ incurred the penalty of this obligation is not a question for me to decide. It behooves them, charged as they are by so respectable a body as the Legislature of Kentucky, with a violation of the principles which advanced them into office, to shew ~~prove~~ that the charges are unsupported, and that neither the voice of the Legislature nor the various manifestations which were presented during the canvass, were fair expression of the Public

12329

will. It is true that Mr Clay stands arraigned at the bar of Kentucky, where I am sure their good Republican sense will render a just verdict—

I can assure you I have too much confidence in the virtue of the people, to believe that an attachment to designing demagogues can wean them from those principles which secure all our rights as freemen. They cannot support those whose agency is the establishment of an influence which must terminate in the destruction of the Republican maxims, and fix the contrary principle that a minority of Demagogues must rule regardless of the will of the majority.

Copy of a Letter to
Genl. Jas. Dishu.
June 26. 1827

Nashville June 30th 1825

Sir

yours of the 28th of May was handed on the 24th instant,
informing me that you had instructed Mr James Erwin
Merchant of Nashville, to pay your part, of our Joint note
to Mr John Nichol— upon its receipt, I went to Mr Nichol,
& settled my part of the principle & interest, of our Joint note, had a credit for
the same endorsed upon the note, & sent him to Mr Erwin
to receive your part, ~~from Mr Erwin~~ agreable to your
letter which I shew to him, and ~~believed that he would~~
had no doubt but he would
receive your part from Mr Erwin, and our Joint note would
be concelled— you can Judge of my surprise when he re=
turned & informed me that Mr Erwin said he had had, no
such instructions, that he had received a letter from
you inclosing a note for collection &c &c— and it appears
notwithstanding your solicitude for winding up our
business that your part of this Joint note remains unpaid
& our Joint note unconcelled— you will direct therefore
that this mony be paid, so that our Joint note may be
destroyed— It appears we view the record differently— I view
the first item, the sum you bid for the Duck river
land when sold, and the amount you are answerable for
agreable to your proportion or the agreement— the
2nd dated 1816 or the amount bid by Mr Childress for the
5000 acres originally attached— however this matters
not, your knowing, being the buyer, that part of my Judgt
was used to secure the land, & you can easily obtain
the amount from the return of the execution
under which you made the purchase, as you have
often told me the Sheriff was ready to make the
titles— your proportion you will therefore obtain
to remit me— or say you will not pay me your

12331

proportion agreeable to your written agreement - it
being the only consideration for all my debt - all my
trouble & expences; I had a hope, under all circum=
=stances, there would have been no hesitation on your
part.

You are pleased to say in your letter now before me
that "you advised me last fall, of an error in your favour
in the settlement of costs the receipt of which has not
been acknowledged." In reply I regret to be constrained
to say, that when you thus wrote you were well aware
that there was no such error - and that such a sug=
=gestion, to save your feelings, could only be
treated by me, with silent contempt.

You, who settled the whole business yourself, in
whose handwriting is the whole statement by which
the costs was settled between the parties concerned -
you, who never paid one cent to me for the inter=
=est you obtained, and who with Mr Darby has recd.
under my claim sixteen thousand two hundred
dollars - and myself not one cent - you, who with
the directions of Mr Darby settled up your & his part
of the costs, & left the second open for execution
against me, when you held in your hands upwards
of two thousand dollars of money loaned, & who had
used my name in bank for your convenience
as often, as long as it was a convenience to you -
you, who took so little trouble about the suit,
that in my absence it was delayed, neglected, & often
on the point of dismissal for the want of prosecution,
under all circumstances of the case, to talk about
an error of costs in your favour, when you have
only paid an equal portion of the costs with my-

-self, when I had all the vexation, and the fatigue & expence of two trips to Georgia not taken into view on settlement, was well calculated to inspire in me, indignation, silent from me, that silent contempt, that such conduct & sugestions by you under all circum-stances merritted; & I had filed your letter of last fall with your statement of the costs, as an evidence of your, truth, Justice, & liberality, where they would have decended to oblivion & forgetfullness had it not have been for your note before me, & upon your statement in your letter of last fall com[illegible] with the things which excited in me, the desire expressed to close all our business - however I have no objections if it is your wish, in the presence of a few Gentlemen of standing, to have a re-examination of the whole business, and a full adjustment by them - In the mean time I wish you to have your part of our Joint note paid agreeable to your letter of the 28th ult. & your proportion of the Judgt. wed[illegible] purchasing in the Duck river land, ~~[illegible]~~ which will close this disagreeable concern

I am your most obdt. servt,

Andrew Jackson

P.S. on the subject of the Joint note to J. Mitchel, & your determination as to your proportion of the Judgt. wed. an answer is expected. A.J.

Mr. James Jackson -

12332

Mr James Jackson

near Florence

Alabama

Oak hill, Loudon, July 3. 1825

Dear Sir

although you are entitled to a copy of the re:
port of the committee, on my message to Congress, at the last
session, with the documents connected with it, on my private
concerns, yet as it is possible that you may not have received
it, I take the liberty to send you one herewith. I am very anx:
:ious that the subject should be well understood, in all its parts,
and especially by those, for whose good opinion, I entertain
the highest respect. The first part, will of course be examined, by
reference to the rule established, and observ'd, in regard to others.
It fell to my lot, ~~being sent~~ to suffer, under the division of one party,
when the contest was at the height between them, and of the
other, when the sentiment in favor of economy, had its
greatest force. There never was a time that I could expect, or
ask, an impartial decision, on the subject, until that of which
I avail'd myself. I wish as I have stated, nothing but justice, & I
shall never touch the subject again, if every item is rejected.

The second part, is that, respecting which, I have most feel:
:ing. After 42. years of public service, in the most trying &
difficult conjunctures, of our country, & in stations, in most
instances, of the highest responsibility, to be exposed to such
an attack, as that which these papers show, was undoubted:
:ly, the most mortifying incident, of my whole life. Had I
been disposed
to take advantage of my country, a thousand opportu:
:nities had before presented themselves, in which I might
have made, an immense profit, and escaped detection.
These opportunities existed abroad as well as at home,

12333

and especially in the late war, when I was compelled, at the
most difficult period, to take the affairs of the Treasury,
as well as of the departments of war and state, under my
care. I speak of facts which are known, & cannot be dis:
:puted. Did I look to myself, at that time, at the expence
of the public, or at any other time? To have become
the object, of a most malignant & systematic persecution
in the two preceding sessions, under circumstances, which I
could not notice, sooner than I did, excited equally my
mortification & indignation. Was I compelled to sell my
furniture, and if I was, to what purpose did I apply
the money received for it? and how does the business
now stand? Is not every thing, in the hands, & under the con:
troul, of the government, & was it not so, from the begin:
:ning? were the letters to the agent, written, at the time
the transaction occurr'd, and with honest intentions, and a ge:
:nerous confidence in the government, or since, after
the scrutiny was set on foot, and for purposes of fraud
& deception? By those visits, of our maritime and in:
:land frontiers, and the establishment, I was forced to
keep up, in the house, whenever absent, while there were
so many workmen employ'd about it, I am satisfied,
that I expended a sum, which would have relieved
me from all my difficulties, had I so employ'd it.
But pecuniary concerns I never regarded, and in:
:deed I now feel, that I have regarded too little, the
just claims of my family. It is to character that
I look, and in doing that I only seek justice.
In sending you these documents, I have been led, in
the spirit, which has hitherto existed between us,
to enter more into this subject than I usually do.
you will excuse me for it.

I hope that you & Mrs Jackson arrived, in good health, at home, & that you both still enjoy it. Mrs Monroe left me some weeks since for N. York, on a visit to our youngest daughter, where she now is, but we expect her back soon, that is, in a month. Her health has much improved by the journey. We hope that as you return to Congress, you and your Lady will come by & stay some days with us. It will afford us great pleasure. Mr & Mrs Hay are with us, who desire their best respects to you both. with great respect & sincere regard I am dear Sir
yours —
James Monroe

12334

Dear Genl. — Bards Town, July 5th 1825

When I last parted with you
I understood your intention, was to
visit the Springs at Harrodsburg this
summer, I hope you will find it
convenient to do so and permit me
to request, you will write to me
(should you determine to visit Ken-
-tucky) what time I may meet you
at Harrodsburg. Mr. Clay has had sev-
-eral dinners given to him since
his return, but depend on it, it requ
-ired the greatest efforts of his
friends to get them up. I have not
seen him since his return, and shall
(not except by accident) for to him

12335

my heart can ^never^ yield more than common

politeness— I am confindent you have

the people of this state with you. and

I believe in Lexington (should you

visit the Springs) you will have

a much more splendid, and warm

hearted reception at that place than

was given to Mr. Clay— I do hope my

sir you will visit Kentucky. and

that Mrs Jackson will come with you

I hope Com. Butler has returned to his

family I shall write to him and

anticipate the pleasure of traveling

with his family to Florida

I have seen Bibb. Barry and others lately— they

are preparing to serve you with all their

souls   Mrs Duval presents her respects

to Mrs Jackson & yourself. I am with sincere

regard yours

Genl. Andw. Jackson

Wm P. Duval

1825

Sir

When I had last the pleasure to write you
I intended to visit the springs — my convenience
done so rested upon the idea that some private
business in upper alabama & the western
District could be arranged without my perso=
nal attention; this I have found from late
advices cannot be effected, and I am obliged
to go to these places, which prevents me
from visiting the springs & of seeing the pleasure
of meeting you there, still Mrs
myself anticipate the pleasure of
you, your lady & family at the Hermi
tage on your way to Florida — to whom
present Mrs J & myself respectfully
I have not heard of the result of
your Elections in Kentucky — nor
of the political feeling with regard to
Mr Clay since the receipt of yours to which
mine was an answer — write me on
the receipt of this & inform me when
you will be with us —

yours respectfully
Andrew Jackson

His Excellency
Wm P. Duval —

12336

Then I had but the pleasure to see you
intended to visit the Hermitage - my commission
[illegible] before the close that I have heard
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Mr Clay [illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible] Write me
the [illegible] you will be with us -
Your [illegible]
Tallahassee [illegible] servant [illegible]
Wm P Duval -

Genl Andrew Jackson
Nashville
Tennessee

Wm P. Duval
1825 - & answ. of
Gen J.

Gallatin, Thursday 21st July 1825

Dear Genl.

I have the pleasure of saying to you, that I have just had an interview with Mr. Boddie on the subject of the Paper, written by Col. Ward — And Mr. Boddie says that Col. W. is certainly mistaken in saying, that, you and he directing the Col. to say to Blythe that the "Company" should be inducing to show to Crockett how much Money or what sum King carried to Columbia — Such thing Mr. Boddie says would be absurd — And contrary to all legal usages — to require us to prove the sum of Money that was carried — when the only men under heaven King, & Blythe — having an agency in the matter did not pretend to know, how much was carried — I think Mr. Boddie is made to wonder how the Col. can say, that, he did not suspect Mr. Blythe of "fraud" when he had reversed his acts — both in reference to the Finlay affair and the transfer — however this is a matter the Col. as Deponent, will have to settle with Edwd. Ward as Arbitrator — Mr. Boddie agrees with you emphatically on the subject of this "paper" — And, says, if the matter of difference require any confirmation, he can be heard —

Yours with Esteem

W. M. Bryan

Genl. A. Jackson

12337

Gallatin T.
July 22 6

Genl. Andrew Jackson

Hermitage

Enfield July 30th '25

My Dear Sir

My friend Mr. Hines in an excursion to the West contemplates passing through your vicinity allow me therefore to introduce him to your acquaintance.

I cannot however deny myself the pleasure of remarking that you will find him to be an intelligent and correct Gentleman.

May Heaven preserve you many years for the benefit of your Country.

Accept my warmest regards and best wishes for the continuance of your health & happiness

Jno. Branch

12338

Govr Branch
Letter Introducing
Mr Hines

Genl Andrew Jackson
Tennessee

Mr Hines

James Monroe

James Monroe
July 3d 1825 –
As to his claims, perse-
cutions &c

Washn
July 5

Free
James Monroe

Major General Jackson
near Nashville
Tennessee

12340

10th July 1825

My Dear sir

I have recieved & read with great satisfac-
tion your letter of the 1st ult. and beg you to accept
a tender of my thanks for the information it com
municates; I have no doubt but, the view you have
taken of the political atmosphere, in connection
Mr Clinton will be selected to come before the nation
~~with~~ the invitation to the west is preparatory to that
country for the South & west is prepared at
present to support him, I am not advised, his
talents are considered of the first order, and if he possess
~~political stability & integrity, he must become a usefull~~
~~man~~ to the nation, as he has been to the state of Newyork.
~~There~~ has been some who I have heard ~~speak~~ upon
this subject, and at present, might operate against
him in the South & west — as to myself I have always
admired his talents, and have never had any ~~of his~~
evidence of his want of political stability or integrity.
I have always been in the habit of answering letters on
political subjects when recieved from a respectable
~~source~~, & major Swartwout had given evidence of great
friendship for me, he addressed me on the subject and
I without hesitation, replied to his letter — I believe him
to be a man of great integrity & honor — and with me
an honest man is the noblest work of god, ~~and~~ it is

12341

with them I wish to associate, and with them to correspond
whether in the humble walks of private life, or on the
summit of wealth & influence - it is only with the
honest there is safety - with them all is security -
with the others, all profession & hypocrisy - viewing
therefore as I do Major Swartwout as an honest man &
~~a~~ and the substance of my letter to him approved
I have nothing for regret in addressing it to him.
particularly as I am assured by you who I know to
be my friend, that you are the personal friend of Major
Swartwout, which I am sure you would not be, if ~~[illegible]~~ did ~~stand~~ fair
his private character ~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~

There will be a ~~Naval~~ Depo established at Pensa:
:cola - your claims: ~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~ by Col. Mercer & myself has been brought
before the administration; how far we have any
influence with the present administration is to be
tested, ~~as it has~~, or yet given us no evidence that we have
any - none who we have recommended has as yet
been appointed to office; you may be assured that
it will afford me much pleasure to have it in my
power to serve you - and afford me great satisfaction
to hear of your welfare & prosperity thro life -

To Charles P Tutt

Woodland augt. 8th. 1825

My dr. Sir.

Much to my regret there has a difference occured between our friends Eaton & Huston. The latter was at home last evening and much irritated. I have for five weeks been in E. Ten., and have known nothing of the real state of feeling between them until now. Huston is going to the Harrodsburg Springs, and will be gone five weeks; until which time, he may I hope, be kept quiet: that is, from a hand-bill publication, against Genl. Gibbs & Doc. McNairy; with whom of course, Mjr. Eaton will be directly connected. I have interfered so far as my oportunity, and situation, would permit: to prevent any serious difficulty, but without much success. The consequences of such a rupture, will, it is to be feared, be more extensive than we might apprehend: to say the least of it, an injury must result to one of the parties—perhaps to both. The controversy will be a most disagreeable one to their friends and much to the gratification of their enemies. I hope we will think alike, and attempt to appease this unfortunate feeling.

I am going to Sparta to Court, & will return past your house.

With great respect.
yr. friend.

J. Catron.

Genl. Jackson.

12342

Judge Catrons
letter 8th August
1825

Genl. Jackson.

Nashville
8th August 1825

Genl Jackson.

Dear Sir,

On tomorrow I will start to Harrodsburgh Springs, as I intend at this time. I was anxious to see you, and would have seen you yesterday, but understood that you would be in Town to day.

To day I called on the Worshipful Grand Master to have the two Lodges of this place called to see what had been done by the Committee appointed a month since: as I understand they have done nothing in the matter. Gibbs soon afterwards set off for Sparta with his wife, as I was informed, and as he would not be present I released them from the call.

Genl I am well apprised of the

12344

circumstances which surround me.
and in the midst of them I look with
calmness except upon the course pursued by Maj
John H. Eaton. Thank God for my vindication
and your satisfaction. I have some resolutions
written by him, and tendered to the Lodge
by him which were adapted, two cannot
be obtained, and the intention was to have
destroy'd all. I am aware of your
attachment to Mr Eaton. I do not wish
to implicate him if the facts do not—this
you shall know. The business would have
been otherwise if he had chose. The cause
of controversy was not my own, but has
been made so! I can see Grundy in
features of the whole transactions since my
return. My situation from the declarations
of Mr Wm B Lewis, and others would be
embarrassing to me, if I could see that

my own actions, has been the cause of them.

My enemies are on the watch tower or rather the eve drop for every expression which you may use, and either distort it, or draw some inference to my prejudice from what you say. It is strange that some of our former friends should wish my destruction Have I ever been neutral when the contest was for principle against party. Have I ever been found with your adversaries, or against your friends? Have I not been marked & hunted by your enemies, even before I was engaged in political life? All these things have been, even to day I have been menaced by, one man (whose ~~name~~ I will tell when we meet,) if I did not give way at the next election to Grundy!!

These things I hope you will reflect on untill I see you. My intention is to be here by the 15th of Sept next. If you think it probable that you will not visit Key. I will be happy if you will write to me at that place. I will be happy if you will write to me at a

Maj Eaton has not [illegible] power to produce the result which I suggested in the ledge - I said "reverse those Resolutions"

12345

Please do me the honor to present me most respectfully to Mrs Jackson — I called twice to see her, at Mrs McLemore's, but had not the pleasure.

I am most truly and Respectfully thy Friend

Sam Houston

Maj Genl A Jackson

Maj Genl A. Jackson
Nashville
Sam Houston

Genl Houston
letter of 9th August
with copy of answer
Augst 25

Hermitage August 11th 1825

Dear Sir

your letter of the 8th instant was handed me to day, and I am pleased to be informed that you are fully advised of "all the circumstances "that surround you," being fearfull you were not gave rise to the wish communicated thro Doctor Armstrong to you, of seeing you before you set out for Kentucky; Col. Butler for the same reasons, had a great desire to have seen you — but advised as you are, enables you to Judge for yourself the course proper to pursue.

It is true, I am the friend of Major Eaton, I am no less your friend; and it is well known I never abandon my friend without good cause — I know Major Eaton was your friend, & had a wish so to continue, but if I really know him, & I think I do, he will court no mans friendship — as you & myself have fully conversed this matter over, I shall for the present add no more, barely bringing to your view the old adage "O that mine enemy would write a Book", and requesting you my young friend to profit by it.

The ballance of your letter I really cannot comprehend; I am fearful your fancy was riding on imagination & fiction, "your enemies on the

12346

house top" &c &c" and the "declarations of Major Wm B.
"Lewis & others &c &c" I cannot comprehend, I wish
you had been more explicit– it requires explana-
before I can understand it– will await your ex-
=planation– There is one thing I can assure you
I fear not eve"droppers," nothing falls from my
lips injurious to my friends– I take principle
for my guide, Justice the end in view, and I
have no fears from secrets being revealed,
always secure in the rectitude of my conduct
with regard to my friends.

Mrs J. Joins with me in best wishes
for you– present us respectfully to Mrs
Catron & the ladies of your party–

I am respectfully
yr friend–
A. J.

Genl Saml Houston

Aug 13. 1825

Your polite note of yesterday, on the part of the Davidson County Bible society is received, and I embrace the earliest moment, while I thank you for the flattering request which it communicates, to inform you that it will be out of my power to attend the meeting of your society on the last Saturday of this month. Some private business near Florence Alabama, demanding my personal attention, I was obliged a few days since to promise ~~my personal attention~~ to be there, on the 27th of this month, and it is now too late to make the arrangements by which my absence could be excused. I regret indeed, Gentlemen that this circumstance will not allow me to raise my voice in favor of your benevolent plans, on this ~~pres~~ret return of your meeting. But I hope ~~many~~ able ones ~~might~~ they have my cordial cooperation, and I trust ~~by~~ under the smiles of Providence, will

12347

Invitation
Bible Society
1825 & answer
to Genl Jackson
Hermitage

The undersigned, on the part of the Davidson county Bible Society, present their respects to Genl Jackson, and request that he will attend the annual meeting of the Society on the last Saturday of the present month, and that he will, after the report of the Committee on the Treasurers accounts is read; move the following resolution, "Resolved, that the report just read be accepted and entered of record, and that a committee be appointed to solicit additional subscriptions". The resolution being proposed, the undersigned request that Genl Jackson, will address the chair, in support of said resolution.

An early answer is requested.

Sept 13. 1825.

W. Tannehill
R. P. Hayes } Comd.
Simpson Shepherd

Liberty, Tennessee August 18th 1825

Dear General.

Hope you Mrs Jackson & family enjoy health as these leaves myself Mrs. Dale & family in Reasonable health I send you a ticket: I Received a few days past of a friend of mine, who brought it me from Worcester County in Maryland, gave to him by, Josiah Bayly Esqr. with a Request to be sent to you, I cheerfully embrace this opportunity of sending the same, and can also inform you that since the late Presidential Election, a considerable change has taken place on the Eastern Shore of Maryland in your favour, the people seem to have got their eyes open, the Corruption used in making the last President, (the Voice of the people set entirely at naught,) it is to be hoped will give us to see our Own interest, and to attend Strictly to the same, and hope Dear General you will be preserved & Protected by the Great I am, the Ruler of the universe, and placed in the Presidential Chair, by the freemen of the United States, & that those Demagogs which have appeared with all their Copartners will have to hide their deformed heads & sink into everlasting forgetfulness, which is the prayer of your sincere friend — Give my best Respects to Mrs Jackson, & except the same yourself. —

I subscribe myself yours most sincerely &c

Adam Dale

12348

Liberty T. Augt. 20th Free

Adam Dale P.M.

Genl. Andrew Jackson

Nashville Tennessee

Adam Dale
1825

Monticello August 21st 1825

My dear General

I am, to my great Regret, on the point of leaving this Happy and Beloved Land. the Manner in which the frigate Brandywine Has Been Named, Appropriated, and offered could the less Be declined as I Have Had Opportunities, every day, to find that my Acceptation was conformable to the people's kind desire. she is to Be Ready by the first September. I am Returning to Washington, our point of departure, and will Have sailed in the first days of the Month.

Your letters, my dear General, sent By way of Newyork to the care of Mr. Witlock Jun. will Be to me a great Gratification. permit me to Inclose one to my filial friend Miss Wright. I know she Means to Consult You upon a delicate But very Interesting Subject. Her Confidence Cannot Be Better placed. offer my affectionate Respects to Mrs Jackson and those of the Young ladies that are with You. and Believe me for ever

Your affectionate friend
Lafayette

I am this day, with a very Heavy Heart, to part from my friend Mr Jefferson whose state of Health is painful But free of danger. My son and Mr Levasseur Beg to Be Respectfully Remembered. pay my affectionate Compliments to the Governor and all friends particularly to my travelling Companions.

12350

General Jackson

Nashville

Tennessee

18

25

La Fayette
1825

Laffayette
1825

Fort Smith, Arkansas Territory,
25th August, 1825.

Dear Sir

You have doubtless learned, through the medium of the Newspapers, that your old friend, Major Alexander Cummings, who served with you in the Seminole Campaign, and who has for some time been the commanding officer at Cantonment Towson, has been called before a Court of Enquiry by whom his conduct was investigated relative to some differences which have taken place between his command & some citizens near that Post.

That Court was ordered, by Genl. Brown, on an exparte affidavit, made by two persons who were of the party opposed to the Military in those differences, and forwarded to the City of Washington at their instance, both of whom are notoriously unprincipled renegadoes.

I have attentively examined the proceedings before the Court, and do assure you that there is not a scintilla of blame that can attach to the Major respecting those differences. The Government placed him with a command on the extreme Southern border of this Territory, where he was surrounded by a complete banditti, composed of persons from every part of the Union, who fled thither, no doubt, to escape the punishment due to their crimes. Soon after he took command of that Post he was compelled to report a considerable number of them to the Civil authority for depredations, committed by them, in violation of the acts of Congress, on some of the tribes of Indians living on Red River, and which may account for their hostility towards him. The facts relative to those differences are these— Some time since the Quarter Master, at the Cantonment, hired a horse of a citizen to meet the mail at Miller Court House, distant about 20 miles. The horse died, & the Quarter Master, & citizen agreed on the price that should be paid for the horse, as well as the time of payment. But notwithst=anding the agreement, the citizen shortly after & before the payment became due, caused a suit to be brought for more than double the sum stipulated by the parties; a mock trial was had before a justice of the Peace, in the absence of both the parties; a recovery had for the amount so sued for; an execution was immediately issued thereon, and shortly after, levied on a horse, which the Quarter Master was riding in the neighborhood when the levie took place, & taken in custody by a man who called himself a Sheriff but who had no commission whatever as such, or ever had a commission as such— thereby leaving the Quarter Master on foot. Soon after his arrival at the Garrison the soldiers heard of his disaster, and at night a party of them went out, without the permission or knowledge of any of the officers, for the ostensible purpose of retaking the horse, but in reality for the purpose of going to a whiskey distillery near where the horse was taken, & there got drunk, and in that situation were

12352

attacked by a Mob composed of Ragamuffins, severely beaten and taken in custody by a man who called himself a Constable (but he produced no warrant or authority whatever as such) alleging that the soldiers had been guilty of an assault & battery, & that he would take them to goal. He then summoned the Mob, ~~with~~ whom & the soldiers he set out for a goal distant about 200 miles. The morning after the soldiers left Camp, at the usual time the Muster roll was called, & it was discovered they were absent, and on enquiry ascertained that they had gone to the distillery — A detachment was, by the adjutant, immediately sent after the absentees, with orders to bring them in. When the detachment arrived at the distillery, they learned that the absentees were on their way to goal, as prisoners, ~~with~~ under an escort of Citizens. The detachment pursued, overtook, recaptured, and brought the prisoners (as they are called) back to Camp. — These are the facts on which the Court acted & from which you will readily perceive that the Court must report Major Cummings an injured man — And who, it may be asked has inflicted that injury — I answer — Genl. Brown.

It is surely repugnant to an express provision in the Federal Constitution, that any man's conduct should be investigated, on an alleged breach of a penal law, before a grand jury has passed on that conduct. If Major Cummings, or the officers under his command, was guilty of any offence it was that of Rescue & how is that to be ascertained unless by presentment before a grand jury in the first instance. The man, who made the affidavit alluded to, was proven before the Court not to be entitled to credit. But even if they were, ~~what~~ what had Genl. Brown to do with matters cognizable before a Municipal Tribunal — He seems to have determined on harassing the Mayor, by not only ~~ordering~~ citing him to appear before a Court of Enquiry, but by ordering him, from his command, to Cantonment Gibson.

I make this communication because I know you are friendly to Major Cummings, and I know him to be very warmly your friend — And because I know him to possess all those virtues that should endear him to his friends. As an Officer I believe him inferior to none of any rank, now in the Service — And I am extremely desirous that you should not, from Newspaper statements, even, suspect that your old friend had committed himself. Genl. Brown's order, on no principal can be justified — and no man possessing a good heart & decent understanding would have acted so ille=gally, unmilitary & unjust.

In conclusion I cannot forbear remarking on a Result at which my very soul revolts. That you should, owing to a rotten principle, in the great charter of our liberties, which has legalised circumvention, artifice,

and intrigue, been prevented, contrary to the ardent wishes of a large majority of the American family, from being the Chief Magistrate of the United States. But you have (I will not say the consolation) the enviable satisfaction to know that you are the President of this Union, de jure, notwithstanding ~~[illegible]~~ an other is the President de facto. During the whole course of your canvass, or rather the canvass you were put upon by your fellow citizens, your Public Character underwent the severest scrutiny, yet it brightened the more it was investigated — yes Sir, dare I say to you, that it was like the diamond that becomes more brilliant by the application of the brush. The deeds of your renown will never be forgotten. When those even of Marcellus shall have ceased to be known — yours will be remembered & perpetuated. The battles of Marathon, Thermopylae, [illegible], [illegible], Marengo & New orleans, will alike be contemplated — and the last longest. Leonidas, Hanibal, Marlborough, Eugene, Bonaparte & Jackson will, in after story, together live. When you shall be numbered with the illustrious dead — at the sound of your loved name — Sycophants and parasites will tremble. — Pardon, I pray you, these effusions, and forget not their source.

Before Mr. Adams's elevation, he would have been my second choice, as President — But now I would prefer any Man, of distinction, to him. I believe him a most corrupt Politician — and if he was not a party to the conspiracy, against you, he, I make no doubt, gave countenance to it. The terms he has made with, & the appointment given, to, that Shylock, Clay, is, to say the least, truly mysterious. In the late contest, had the President been elected directly by the people, I believe you would have had a Majority of, at least, two thirds of their suffrages.

I offer, through you, to your Amiable Lady, my unfeigned friendship and esteem, and wish her to remember me, with sentiments of great respect to all her relations — To Col. Butler & family be pleased to present my good wishes for their health and happiness. To Mr. Eaton have the goodness to tender my sincere regard — and say to him that I have with much pleasure noticed his complete triumph over Clay.

Most respectfully,
your friend,
W. Quarles.

P.S.
On the first of the present month, commenced our elections for Delegate to Congress and members of the Legislative Council and house of Representatives of the Territorial Assembly. H. W. Conway was reelected, by a large majority; and I was elected by a large majority, over two active opponents, to the Council, from Crawford County. My opponents electioneered, with great industry in every part of the County. I held no communication with the people, except to address them on the

12353

day of election. This is the first time I was ever a candidate for the Suffrages of the people. I have become fond of my profession & am succeeding very well in it. Your friend Col. Nicks is now with me & desires to be remembered to you with sentiments of great esteem. Previous to the Presidential election I heard him say that he would give $500 to have you elected & would ride to Washington to pay the money. He was also elected to our assembly by a very large majority.

W.Q.

W Quarles
1825

Genl. Andrew Jackson
Nashville
Tennessee

Mail

25 — 9-7-5-3-2-1.

81 — 40 — 32 —
72 32 9
9 — 72 — 41 —

365
90
16
540
96
1440
288

255
81
255
2018
20331
3
609.93
$700
300
3000
4000
1600
5,600
288
5.888

Roughdraft of letter to James Jackson
August 30th 1825

Sir

That our business may be finally closed, I ~~am~~ again ~~address you~~ for the last time address you on the subject of that part of my Judgt, or Assumpsit used to secure the title to the land on Duck river, which by the ~~articles~~ of agreement between us on that subject, which is in your possession, you are bound to pay me ~~the~~ one third — I enclose an extract of the record the evidence of the sales of that land, ~~[illegible]~~ ~~you will find~~ Amount of Sales of the 15 tracts of 5000 acres each $1282 — your proportion

one third — 427.33 1/3

Interest on this sum
from 18th May 1816
to the 18th of August 1825
nine years & three months
at 6 per cent — 236.98

due A. Jackson $664.31 1/3 — you will examine the calculation & see that it is correct & remit me the amount, ~~or say that you will~~ ~~[illegible] pay it that I may~~ return me the enclosed record, if you remit me the amount that I may endorse a receipt to you for the amount — and if you should not send me the amount due, that I may have it to use as evidence of the amount of my Judgt. used to secure the title to the land agreable to the articles of agreement between us. I shall leave Genl Coffees for home on saturday morning next.

I am yr obt. Servt,

Mr James Jackson

12354

rough draft of a
letter to James
Jackson 30th august
1825 inclosing
him An Extract
of Record shewing
the Sales & amount
for which sold of
15 tract 75000 acres

Washington 31 Augt 1825

Dear Sir

I was much gratified in receiving your letter of 7th July, enclosing Mr Foggs opinion which I have shewn to Walter Jones Esqr my Counsel here who gave me the following Memorandum viz/ write to General Jackson if he would be so good as ask Mr Fogg if it would be any objection under the Laws of Tennessee to employ an agent, not a professional man to collect all the necessary information relative to the title & condition of the lands, and to communicate information & instructions to Counsel & &c &c in short to transact all the out door business of the law suit for an absent plaintiff all for a contingent Compensation. Mr Foggs objection is probably confined to professional Gentlemen, as it would seem very unreasonable to limit the freedom of action in regard to mere agents.—

State would there be no such legal objection, in regard to unprofessional agents, you would be willing to secure a most liberal compensation out of the property, and that you would be glad of information whether a diligent faithful & competent agent in Tennessee would be employed on such terms — I note what Mr Fogg says respecting McIvers answer to my Bill and the Statement he has made now in the hands of the Clerk of the Commissioners of Bankruptcy a copy of that I will immediately get & send forward if necessary or any other papers which may be wanting — McIvers acct. Statement has not been admitted by the Commissioners & he has brought suit twelve months ago against them and the Creditors probably with a view to prevent my suit from coming to an issue, & even when it is determined having no Security I shall be obliged to bring suit against him in Tennessee Indeed he has been using every means in his power to procrastinate the decision against him, & will do so with a view that any illegal sales he has made. The laws of Tennessee may give titles to & I am informed that several persons have settled upon part of my lands and that he has payed no attention to them for several years past, when the Commissioners refused to admit his accounts — It is believed that the Commission of Bankruptcy can have no effect against me even if legally issued from the length of time it has existed nor have I had any thing to do with the Commissioners or McIver only answering some Bills in Chancery brought against my property, nor did I sign the Commissioners for the Conveyance of the real property to McIver and I was advised by Counsel several years ago to institute suits in Tennessee in

in preference to the District, but I wished to include the Creditors with Mr Love & am still advised if possible to bring suits in Tennessee, but I have no other means of making payment to Counsel or Agents only upon recovery of the property — and I supposed suits at common Law will be much speedier than Chancery and I am perfectly willing to pay amply to their full satisfaction to Lawyers & agents — The Original Deeds are in the hands of Mr Love in Tennessee and I suppose he will not give them up untill compelled — I must trespass upon your goodness & request you will take the trouble to endeavour to get Mr Hayes or some other Lawyer to engage in my business and an Agent to examine the different offices for such proofs as is wanted, any arrangements you may make on my account will be perfectly satisfactory to me & shall be punctually complied with — you have already an account of Mr Love's sales of Lands & I have inclosed his account of my lands which he states he has received in Tennessee & Kentucky — The Quantity in Tennessee is short of what I delivered the Commissioners, but I will more minutely examine them as part of my papers is in Alexandria — when time will permit any communication from you will be thankfully receiv[ed]. Mrs Eliza B. Watson & family are all in good health them & Mrs J. Watson presents their sincere respects to your good lady & family you will please also accept for yourself —

I am

Respectfully

Yr Obt Servt

Genl. Andrew Jackson
Nashville
Tennessee

Dear Sir, Herewith you will receive duplicates of my letters of the 31st of August last (to which I refer in answer to yours of the 7th July) which Mrs Eaton thinks you did not receive, it was placed in the Post Office and the postage paid and of course has miscarried. Genl Overton informed me that you

5th Sept. 1825.

Genl. In behalf of the Jackson Guards, and Columbia Blues, I beg leave to congratulate you on your arrival among us. It is with equal pleasure and pride, that we embrace this opportunity of tendering to you in person the homage of our profound respect, an homage not the less becoming the occasion since it is the best tribute which freemen can offer. Under some Governments the people are often obliged, (by Royal Mandates) to pay reluctant honors to their rulers, — not so with us — it is our singular good fortune to be free to act for ourselves; and that in paying honors to the men of our choice, we have to acknowledge no other mandate than that of Freedom. Living then as we do under a Government of our own choice, where birth and hereditary titles, create no factitious priviledges, and where virtue and worth confer the only distinctions known to our law, we are under a moral obligation to honor him whose public services and private virtues so eminently entitle him to the gratitude and admiration of his Countrymen, —— Permit us therefore to avail ourselves of the opportunity afforded by this interview to assure you of a cordial reception, and to testify the high sense we entertain of your private worth and public services —— You are surrounded General, by men whose bosoms burn with patriotism, whose hearts must become cold ere, they forget their Country, by men who will not soon forget the memorable 8th. of January or fail to appreciate the worth of him who so valiantly defended their Country's flag, and secured to himself immortal glory. The result of that awfull but glorious struggle has forcibly impressed upon our minds, the truth of the assertion, that,

12357

"in the american Hickory there is Virtue" Yes General On the plains Of New Orleans you Won for your Country her brightest Laurel, and secured to us the respect and admiration Of the World, Since Which time We are flourishing and happy; Our Mountains echo with the cheerfull Voice of industry and Security, Our Vallies Smile With abundance and peace; these blessings are dear to us, We habitually Cherish them as inseperable from Our existence. In their defence gen. you "bled," and may I not add, are ready should by our Country Call to bleed again,

That you may long live to Witness the prosperity Of Our Country, and enjoy the esteem Of a Virtuous people is the ardent Wish Of those, On Whose behalf, I have the honor to address you.

In behalf then of the Jackson Guards and Columbia Blues, I have the honor to be, With sentiments of the highest esteem Your Obt. Servt.

Wil. H. Hill

Chilhowee Springs - 19 miles N. E. of
Abingdon, Virginia 5th Sept
1825.

Dear General.

I have at last sat down to give you an account of our movements since our departure from the Hermitage. - We passed a few days very pleasantly at Mr. Clarks. - The Court was in session on our arrival at Knoxville, & Judge White was much occupied in laborious professional business, & thus prevented me from presenting your letter. - We remained a fortnight at the Warm Springs, & then returned into East Tennessee passing thro' Greenville, Jonesborough &c to Abingdon in Virginia. - The last fortnight we have been at the "Chilhowee Springs". - Mrs. Hayne's health is much improved, & we have passed our time pleasantly enough. - Tomorrow we shall set off for the "Bontetot Springs", & shall probably pass a few days at all the celebrated Watering places in Virginia. - We are to be in Columbia South Carolina on or about the 20th Octr. & between they

12359

& then intend to be active in our movements.—
I shall hope to receive a few lines from you
at that place, as Mrs Hayne & myself are very
anxious to hear from our Tennessee friends.
Tell us how Mrs Purdy is. — In South Caro-
lina, & the Western part of Virginia, you possess
the full confidence of the People — also that of their
most able, influential, & distinguished men. —
I will write you from Columbia S. Ca. — Mrs
Hayne unites with me in her most affec-
tionate love to Mrs J. & yourself. — To our
other kind friends also remember us. —

I remain Dear General

your faithful & affectionate friend.

A. P. Hayne

7 mile ford Va
Septr 7th/4 1825

25

To.

Genl. Jackson.

Nashville

Tennessee.

Mail.

Gadsbys Hotel
11th. Sept. 1825

Dear General

Nothing is more awkward to a man of the least modesty or feeling than to speak about himself, and though the operation is less distressing when his remarks are reduced to writing, yet even then it is decidedly unpleasant. I can speak feelingly on this subject for what I describe, I actually experience. Necessity (for the fear of losing your confidence is the greatest moral necessity that I can be subjected to) compels me to address you on my own subject— In the Washington City Gazette of the 9th. Inst. appeared an extract from the Nashville Republican (a paper which is said to be edited by a person friendly to your election) in the shape of a letter from a correspondent at Dandridge in your State, expressing on the part of that correspondent extreme surprise at my being appointed (as he says) Assistant Post Master General, intimating strongly that I had recd. that appointment as the price of treachery to you, and even insinuating a belief that I had been induced by it to abandon the establishment of a paper in opposition to Mr. Adams!* Allusions, distorted and unfriendly enough to a private and censurable error of my domestic life, are then made, the worst representation of which is asserted to be credible in consequence of the aforesaid acts of public treachery to you and to your cause. This is the substance of the piece as well as I can recollect it from a single and very hasty reading and it is followed up by vituperation on the part of the Editor of the Gazette in a strain not more decent or forbearing than usually fills the choice columns of his paper

* Since commenced such an establishment.

12361

Under the penalties which have been hitherto inflicted either by justice, malice, envy, or resentment, upon me, for the sin of my private life, I have endeavoured to maintain a carriage composed of fortitude and penitence, and I hope I shall be able to persevere in it to the end —

The active, though humble and inefficient part I took in the late contest for the presidency exposed me to unusual persecution and to more searching slanders, than the intrinsic quality of my offence would have provoked. But I only took the part of a freeman, and the painful consequences to myself I was not unwilling to bear, in consideration of the advantages which I hoped to secure to the country. I had never before mingled in political controversies, so that I was not influenced by polemical habits; I never asked or received notice or encouragement from you, so that no hope of personal reward actuated me. The strength and corruption of a hideous faction ~~excites~~ excited my apprehensions, and qualities which I perceived in your character inspired me with respect and admiration. I therefore, by a very plain course of moral influence, became an active enemy of the caucus, and an active friend of your election. It is to be observed that my opposition to Mr. Crawford, was anterior, necessarily, to my zeal for you. When I became hostile to the election of that Gentleman, you had not been nominated, or at least I had never heard of it, and I was inclined to support Mr. Calhoun or Mr. Adams, without a very distinct preference for either. When Mr. Calhoun was postponed to you by the people of Pensylvania, I concured in the measure, with a sentiment of somewhat livelier predilection for you, than I had felt for him, and with less difficulty of deciding between you and Mr. Adams. Indeed from the time you succeeded Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Adams stood as

my second choice, nearer however to the first than the third through all the stages of the contest, whether that third was Mr. Clay or Mr. Crawford — As the contention proceeded my zeal grew warmer, and as the catastrophe approached, the field of battle became more narrow. Towards the close therefore of the generous strife, which as your representative I naturaly maintained, Mr. Adams whose forces at first were almost auxiliary and in alignment with yours, stood in direct opposition to me, and I no doubt appeared as his enemy. And I must confess that the manner in which the contest was decided, rendered that hostile appearance for a time, ~~really~~ nearly a true representation of the fact. I felt that the victory was not fairly won and like all your friends, felt as much resentment as regret. But I was not, and am not now, of opinion, that Mr. Adams participated directly and foully in that transaction; or that he thereby lost his claim to that sort of acquiescence which a generous mind is proud to evince towards a successful rival. This sentiment I suppose inspired the expressions with which you so gallantly presented him your congratulations. The reflection of it, concurring with the original favour with which I viewed his claim, and with the deference I owe to the country he represents and the institutions he ministers, induces me to disclaim any thing like unprovoked opposition to his Government. I have never conceived that respect for him, was inconsistent with preference for you, or that it would be either honourable or politic to oppose his administration, merely because I had promoted your election. I therefore felt justified in sheathing my sword, and in accepting such a place in the service of my country as I thought suited my convenience, and was told suited my capacity —

12362

And you may remember I expressed that impression to you, and received the expression of your cordial approbation. The person by whom I was taught to believe the situation would be offered to me, was I find far less doubtful of my attachment to you than your Tennessee friend appears to be, and vouchsafed to me no mark of his confidence. I therefore yielded to the ~~repeated and~~ spontaneous solicitation of Judge McLean to under-take the duties of Assistant Post Master Genl. which had become in his opinion too arduous for the regular agents of the office. This offer was made me voluntarily and before I ceased to support your pretensions and with a perfect and intimate knowledge of the zeal by which I was actuated. So that neither in its offer nor acceptance, was the cause of this, or that candidate, made a condition, or even thought of. Nor do I believe Mr. Adams was consulted even when the offer was made for the last time—

Judge McLean preferred Mr. Adams, but was not hostile to Genl. Jackson, and I preferred Genl. Jackson with as little hostility as circumstances permitted to be compatible with that attitude, to Mr. Adams. I remember when I accepted the offer, I expressed to my friends as one reason for preferring it to the place which I <u>could not get</u> in the State Dept., that it was but remotely connected with the administration, and would not even <u>appear</u> to commit my reputation for consistency as a Jackson man. It had the advantage too I observed, of connecting me with a man of great public merit, and of the most endearing and upright private character, and who would desire to weaken my political faith, neither by the blandishments nor the unkindness of office— these calculations have been realized— and I have experienced nothing but kind and manly

support and confidence from this excellent individual, who has maintained me against the industrious slanders of the ~~lower~~ lower and perhaps the higher, adherents of Mr. Adams: who have not failed to represent me as a spy in the camp, and to say that the favour shewn me by the Post Master Genl. was a proof of his own aversion to Mr. Adams. It has even been repeatedly affirmed that I was secretly writing for this Washington City Gazette, and I have more than once found myself bound in justice to Mr. Adams to deny in a formal manner this ridiculous falsehood. You may suppose then, that I was both surprised and wounded, while the jealousy of the court oppressed me, to find myself an object of more decided aversion to your friends and even neighbours. I do not say or intimate that I had any claims upon their gratitude, or upon their kindness. The little that I did, was done on my own account, to indulge my own predilection and fervour, and constituted no claim, and never was so advanced, upon any man. But the common sympathies of fellowship I did suppose, would shield me from their injustice and cruelty. For their remarks upon my public conduct are unjust, while those upon my private misfortune, are cruel.

Had the Nashville Editor been a Crawford man, I should have regarded such an outrage with contempt and without surprise. As it is, his connection with your interest, and proximity to your residence, rescue him entirely from the disdain which he deserves, and enable him to inflict a pang upon my feelings which his natural venom could not have occasioned. That pang consists almost entirely of the fear, that some unfavourable impression may be made on your mind respecting me, and that you may suppose, my zeal (if you ever observed it) in your favour, was me-

12363

meretricious and insincere. And to go farther, the object of this letter is to prevent that impression, and to obtain from you a declaration that it does not exist. I do not believe that any such impression has been made on you, but I wish most ardently to be certain that it has not, and I beg to be favoured with the expression of your sentiments on the question.— As for Mr Adams, I have taken two occasions to remind him since I acted in the Postoffice Dept. (where I have only a temporary agency and a salary that would hardly bribe a slave) that you were my first choice, and I have had one opportunity within the same period, of making the same remark to Mr Clay. On the other hand, I have never spoken ill of Mr Adams while I have not forborne to disapprove some of the military measures of his Cabinet. I do not admire any member of it, except in a very slight degree Mr Wirt (who by the by is a poor politician) and I think if the administration should be fortunate, it will be owing to the labour and experience of the President or to fortune alone. Surrounded as he is by in-efficient men; by men, who either have not the confidence of the people, or who do not deserve his, it is not rash to conjecture that four years of confusion and weakness will terminate his career. He has in my oppinion strong and decided claims to personal and to public confidence, and I feel the force of these claims so sensibly, that it is with regret I see him, with all his historical & experimental knowledge of Government avoiding no opportunity of exciting opposition, alienating his friends, without conciliating his enemies and looking for faithful support to a man and ~~an interest whom~~ a party who he ought to know will always prefer their own interest

to his; and will seek ~~these~~ other connections as soon as he begins to totter. The individual to whom I allude has I believe little but his office now to sustain him, and will therefore be more prompt in resorting to his well tried dexterity in gaining some new position in public confidence. He has eaten his way to obscurity — If my wishes could regulate the course of things, Mr Adams would have a prosperous administration of four years, and you would succeed him, declaring in your inaugural speech, that your predecessor deserved well of his Country. With that country he is now identified, and I, both as a Patriot and a man, really esteem him; nor will I be so unfair to him, so unjust to the country, so false to your fame, or my own nature, as to promote the success of the exertions that may be used in your behalf, by endeavouring to embarrass his efforts to render his administration useful to the nation and serviceable to himself. He is constitutionally President, and he is entitled to all the advantages and opportunities of his office; and if you defeat him in the next contest, I trust your victory will be as fair as I consider your claims transcendent, and your disposition generous and just — With a hope that my letter though long, is not tedious; that my solicitude though personal, is not selfish; and that my sentiments though candid, are not unwelcome, I Remain Dear General, your Humble Servant and very affectionate friend

~~H. Lee~~

H. Lee

Genl. Jackson
Fountain of Health
&c

My writing is so illegible that it appeared necessary to send you a copy of my letter —

12364

H. Lee's
Reconciliation of the
acceptance of office
under Mr. Adams to
his fidelity as a
friend of Genl. J.

Mr. H. Lee. letter
To be answered
and the copy of answer
within – to be
preserved –
A. J –

Nashville Sept 15th 1825

Mrs R Jackson

To H Temple

	Making 1 Frock		2 00
	2 1/4 yard of Inserser	.75	1 87½
Recevd payment	2½ yard of Edging	62½	1 50
	Cord Tape and Thread		25
			5 62½

12365

Charleston S. C.
15 Sept 1825

My Dear General

I thank you for your prompt answer to my enquiry with regard to the Creek expedition into Florida under Col Miller – It is in substance what I had anticipated —

On the subject of your remaining in the Senate of the U. S. your own judgement will be your best monitor – Whatever your enemies may say on the subject should be without influence; they will clamour and condemn act as you may – Their opposition is from interest and therefore will be directed by the objects they have in view – I know the immense sacrifice you make individually – are they necessary? Does the public good with a view to the future imperiously demand this of you? are questions which must necessarily controul your decision in the case; and on which I do not feel as well prepared as others, to give a correct opinion – That there is a strong feeling in the community as to the manner

12366

of Mr Adams' election; That Mr Clays agency in the affair has met with the unqualified disapprobation of all but his partisans, and that your character, under political defeat, has rather risen in estimation, is not to be doubted - All circumstances therefore seem thus far to demonstrate a determination, without anything like previous concert, in a large body of American citizens at the proper time to express their constitutional disapprobation of proceedings so alarming in the infancy of our government - In this event their attention will, as before, be directed to you, and your political creed will not permit you to deny the use of your name - Will your remaining in the Senate assist their views? and if so ought you with that <u>sole object</u> to do so? identifying yourself unavoidably, with a party which will be necessarily formed in opposition to the administration} are questions on which I entertain very great doubts, as at least not according with that pure & elevated course which you have pursued & which has so deservedly

endeared you to the People — To be the head of a Party
and merely to be supported by a party are very dis
=tinct — the latter cannot be avoided & the former
I know you would resist; and individually I
should regret seeing you, however remotely, iden
=tified in any systematic opposition to the present
administration — I know what would be your course
on the subject, but both administration & anti
=administration Men would unite in giving
you to the opposition & the necessity of acting at
times in the Senate & the case in which you
have already, with great propriety, expressed
your opinion would all conspire to produce
such an impression in the community — Opposition
to the administration & the mode of the late ele
=ction are very distinct and should be kept
so — Mr Adams' should be supported so far as
his measures are approved, and the good of the
country requires no embarrassment to an
administration from causes which can only
be rectified at their proper time — But approbation

12367

of his administration, should not necessarily sanction the mode of his Election; particularly as there are strong symptoms that the compact does not end with him — Mr Adams' relection is to be repaid by Eastern support of Mr Clay as successor — Thus entailing upon our govern=ment, inheritance by compact, if not by primogen=iture — All these portentous forebodings in the poli=tical horizon have awakened the vigilance of the People & at the proper time they will act if the purity of elections & the stability of their institutions are still dear to them — They will then select you whether at the Hermitage or in the Senate and I am not certain that your remaining in the latter station will in any degree give strength to the great cause — It might subserve the views of party, if you could permit your name to be identified with it — but the great cause that of the right of the People to select their own Agents will remain the same — There are however the candid thus opinions of a friend whose removal from the

active scenes of political life for the last two years has not afforded him opportunities of tracing the history of operations through a series of connec-ted facts from which to deduce the most correct conclusions — —

I have written to Fulton more than 3 months since on the subject of my Florence interest — Empow-ering him to divide the lots equally to your wish & to sell my share stock &c Could you or Genl Coffee assist him. To commence a farm I have been compelled to contract debts — I left the army as poor as I went into it — My friends have been kind but to meet my obligations & preserve my independence I wish to gather together all the means at my command — If $1250. could be got for my stock it would assist me greatly — My kind regards to Mrs Jackson the Andrews & friends generally

Yours &c

Gadsden

Will you write me addressed to Tallahassee via Early Court house (Geo) as to

12368

your final decision of the subject of returning to Wash-
ington

Genl Andrew Jackson
Nashville
Tennessee

CHARLESTON SEP 20

Gadsdens letter
answd 19th octr
1824 —

Paris. September 17th 1825.

Genl. Jackson

At a respectable meeting of the citizens of Henry County at the town of Paris, for the purpose of adopting measures expressive of their esteem and gratitude for the character and services of Andrew Jackson Judge Hamilton was called to the chair, and the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Having understood that our much respected and illustrious fellow citizen, Andrew Jackson is about to visit the western district, being deeply penetrated with a sense of his worth and important services to his country, and feeling desirous, in common with every part of our union, to enjoy the opportunity of personally and collectively pouring a tribute of respect and gratitude into his bosom;

Resolved. That our fellow citizen Andrew Jackson, be invited to visit the citizens of Henry County, at the town of Paris, and receive the offerings of their respect.

Resolved. That Hugh Dunlap Esqr be requested to prepare suitable accommodations, for the Genl and as many as may desire to participate in the festivities of the occasion.

Resolved. That the Chairman appoint a committee to wait on the Genl and tender to him the sentiments of the inhabitants of Henry, and request that he would honor them with

12369

a visit at the town of Paris whenever it may best suit his convenience
Whereupon, the chairman appointed Messrs Lewis, Tarrant & Kennedy, a committee as aforesaid.

Venerated Citizen, The inhabitants of Henry Co. thro' us tender their salutations, and hand the above preamble and resolutions. As soon as intelligence was received of your intended visit to the county of Madison, but One feeling pervaded the minds of the inhabitants of our county. The county court being then in session, the citizens easily assembled, and unanimously expressed a desire to enjoy a visit from one whom they all esteem & delight to honor. Henry County, in a few years has filled up with a respectable population, from different states in the Union, and the wilderness and the wild beast has retired before the arm of industry and civilization. That our citizens so recently from different sections of our republic, may have an opportunity of expressing their veneration and esteem is earnestly desired. Many who have had the pleasure to enjoy the warmth of your personal friendship, and your benignity in the endearing [illegible] of neighbor, would hail a visit from One whom they esteem as a Father and a Friend. The committee flatter themselves, that a return thro' Paris to your residence, would not enhance above 25 miles the distance of your journey and that the

roads are equally good, with the roads leading in a direct line.

We are most respectfully

Henderson Lewis

E. H. Tarrant

Lucas Kennedy

Gentlemen

your very polite & friendly letter of the 10th Instant containing an invitation [illegible] the resolutions of the citizens of Henry county ~~[illegible]~~ to visit the Town of Paris & to dine with them on a day most convenient ~~[illegible]~~ is Just recieved—

I with much pleasure accept of this ~~[illegible]~~ invitation & will do myself the honor to dine with my fellow citizens of the county of Henry at the town of Paris on ~~[illegible]~~ tuesday 24 instant.

For the kind manner in which you have been pleased to make this communication, ~~to me~~ I beg you individually to accept my thanks—& for the flattering manner in which my fellow citizens ~~of Henry county~~ have been pleased to make mention of me I pray you to convey to them my heartfelt gratitude.

I am very respectfully your mo. obt. servt.

A. J.

& as a committee appointed to convey to me

12370

Resolutions Henry
County Town of Paris
1825

Tallahassee 23d Sept. 1825

My Dear General

I have the satisfaction to acknowl-
-edge the receipt of your favor of the
24th of July, and am truly rejoiced to learn
that yourself and Mrs Jackson enjoy good
health- long may it continue with all its
attendant blessings.

On the 9th inst, my Dear Mary pre-
-sented me with a fine Daughter. They are
both well and likely to do well- We are
however greatly disappointed in not having
a son as we had flattered ourselves with
the hope of giving to our first born
the name of our best and dearest friend
Andrew Jackson. But it has pleased
Providence to direct otherwise, and we must
be content until the next. The young Lady
has taken the names of its Mother
and Grand Mother combined, Mary
Ellinor. My wife considered this a respect
due her affectionate Mother and I have
not opposed her wishes, though I have
no doubt the old Lady will say that
we have paid her this compliment with

12371

a view of conciliating her amiable feel

Mary bids me present her in the most affectionate terms to yourself and Mrs Jackson and says she will write you in a few days. She is truly delighted with the ring which you have done us the honour to present her with; and when received will wear it in grateful remembrance of the kindness and affection you have bestowed upon her. We are now settled on our own place within half mile of town, and in a short time we shall be very snugly fixed

Besides a sufficient number of house servants I have five valuable fellows, which is as many as I wish to employ at home until I can raise my own provisions. If I find planting not too great an interruption to my professional pursuits, the next year I shall add to the number of my negroes.

Our friend Gadsden will be here during the next month with a large negroe force, and will settle himself down as a planter of Middle Florida after which his enemies can not object to him from a want of Citizen Ship.

I am truly rejoiced to learn that your enemies in Tennessee have all been defeated in the late Elections so may it be thro out the Union as I have no doubts

it will be. I am pleased to find Kentucky disposed to honour those who supported your Election for President, it will silence the idle plaudates of Clays partizans, and give confidence to your friends in the neighbouring States. I hope you visited Harrodsburg. I know your presence would have an irresistable effect among the People of that State.

I regret my Dear General [illegible] that your views Saml R Overton in the [illegible] you do. I once held him in high este[illegible], but my opinion of him has undergone [illegible] entire change. On my return to this place I had a conversation with him, in which he denied every thing which was calculated to bring us to open warfare, but he has convinced me that he is capable of dis-honourable conduct, and that he is at heart my enemy. You have not a friend who knows him but entertains for him the same opinion of him that I do. I could mention many facts in support of my opinion but I do not wish to prejudice you against him. I shall continue to treat him [illegible] have done untill he gives me some cause [illegible] him when I shall not spare him. I have had many conversations with him, his words are always satisfactory, but his actions among my enemies are very different.

Please present me affectionately to Mrs Jackson

12372

and the Andrews, and for yourself Dear General accept the assurance the sincere friendship of

yours truly

Maj Genl. Jackson

R. K. Call

25

Genl. Andrew Jackson
Nashville
Tennessee

Genl Calls letter ansd. Novbr 5th 182[illegible]

TALLAHASSEE SEP 24 FLORIDA

Hermitage Octr 7th 1825

My Dear Sir,

Your letter of the 11th ulto reached Nashville whilst I was absent from home on a visit of business, and to see some of Mrs J's relations in the western district of this state; so that I have not until now had the pleasure of its receipt, nor the opportunity to thank you for it.

I much regret the attack made upon you in the Nashville Republican which you have detailed in your letter before me. Altho, the editor of that paper, Mr Murray, was friendly to my election as President, and is esteemed as a private friend, still I assure you I have never been in his printing office in my life, nor on any occasion have I suggested, or attempted to regulate, the course pursued by him as public printer. In that capacity like ourselves, he is amenable to the tribunal of the public, where he ought to be adjudged upon his own merits. It is to be lamented that of late this tribunal is a mask from which too much slander and abuse are directed against the character, public and private, of almost all those who are brought before it. Such however seems to be the morals of the times; to which source I assure you, I at once attributed the aspersions to

12373

which you called my attention, and not to any change of principle inferable from the acceptance of the appointment now held by you. Since the receipt of your letter I have made some enquiry of a friend on the subject, and find that Mr Murray had received the letter referred to in his publication, and witheld it from the public until the one made its appearance in the Richmond enquirer with comments. When he gave the one he had rec'd a place in his paper.

I am pleased to read your sentiments with regard to the support due to the administration so far as its measures may redound to the prosperity of our common country. Mr Adams is the constitutional President and as such I would myself be the last man in the commonwealth to oppose him upon any other ground than that of principle. How he reached the office is an enquiry for the succeeding canvass, when the principles of the constitution, apart from his ministerial acts, or at least without necessary opposition to them, will sanction the investigation. As to his character also, it is hardly necessary for me to observe, that I had esteemed him as a virtuous, able and honest man; and when rumour was stamping the sudden union of his and the friends of Mr Clay with intrigue, barter and bargain

I did not, nay, I could not believe that Mr Adams participa-
-ted in a management deserving such epithets. Accordingly
when the election was terminated, I manifested publicly
a continuation of the same high opinion of his virtue,
and of course my disbelief of his having had knowledge of
the pledge which many men of high standing boldly asserted
to be the price of his election. But when these strange
rumours became facts, when the predicted stipulation was
promptly fulfilled, and Mr Clay was Secretary of State,
the inference was irresistible — I could not doubt the
facts. It was well known that during the canvass Mr
Clay had denounced him as an apostate, as one of the
most dangerous men in the union, and the last man
in it that ought to be brought into the executive chair.
This denunciation was made publicly as I was informed
by Govr Duval, and taken into view with the publication
relative to the treaty of Ghent, when the nomination was
made to the Senate, I do not think the human mind
can resist the conviction that the whole prediction was
true, and that Mr Adams by the redemption of the
pledge stood at once before the American people as
a participant in the disgraceful traffic of Congressio-
-al votes for executive office. From that moment
I withdrew all intercourse with him, not however to

12374

oppose his administration when I think it useful to the country, — there feeble as my aid may be it will always be freely given. But I withdrew in accordance with another principle not at all in conflict with such a course. It is that which regulating the morals of society, to superior office would invite virtue unexpected, and in the private relations of life forbids an association with those whom we believe corrupt or capable of cherishing vice when it ministers to selfish aggrandisement.

Still Sir, I am too charitable to believe that the acceptance of an office under Mr Adams is either evidence of a change of principle, or of corruption, and I entertain the same opinion of you now, and of your adherence to political honesty that I once did. Every freeman has a right to his opinion of both men and things, and it is his bounden duty to exercise it fearlessly and candidly. This liberty of opinion is the best boon of freemen, and he that makes it the agent of the greatest good establishes the most unquestionable claims upon the gratitude and love of his country.

Copy of Sent } I am very respectfully
yr mo ob Servt
Signed — Andrew Jackson

H. Lee Esqr
Postmaster Department
City of Washington

Brownsville Octr 10th 1825

Genl Andw Jackson

Dear Sir

The Batallion of Volunteers belonging to this place, ever mindful of the important Military services rendered by you, feel desirous to give you a reception upon your arrival here, on your way to the City of Washington. Be pleased to communicate to us whether it is your intention to pass this Point, about the time you may be expected to arrive here and whether the contemplated Military reception would be agreeable to you.

We have the honor to be
Yours respectfully

Valentine Giesey
Geo. G. Kreps
Benedict Trimble
Wm L. Bowman
John M. Davis

} Committee

12375

Octbr 31st 1825

Gentlemen.

Your polite letter of the 10th instant in behalf of the volunteers of Brownsville, wishing to know the probable time of my arrival at that place on my way to Washington this winter, and whether a military reception would be agreeable to me, is just received. I feel truly honored by this renewed testimonial of the confidence and respect of the volunteers of Brownsville, and I shall thank you, Gentlemen, to accept, ~~for~~ and convey to them in return the homage of my sincere regard. It will have been discovered from the public journals, before this reaches you, that ~~yielding to a sense of~~ [illegible] governed by those republican maxims which have been my guide thus far thro life ~~I have~~ thought it my duty to resign my seat in the Senate of the U States, ~~I felt that after after the~~ proceedings of the Legislature of this State, ~~recommending~~ me again to the notice of

the nation, as a fit person for the Presidency,
I felt that it was wrong to remain in a situation
where I would be likely to incur the imputation
of making my official station instrumental
to the sinister purposes of self aggrandizement -
I am now too old to permit by any change of action
a change of this kind, and set too a high value upon
that fund of happiness which I have derived from
such evidences of the good opinion of my countrymen
as that which you have just conveyed to
me, to think of exchanging it for the
alloy of self -

With my Respects Gentlemen, for yourselves
this assurance of my Respect and esteem, and
believe me &c &c

12376

Brownsville

Messrs
Volentine Giesey
Sol. G. Krepps
Benedict Kimb
Ja. L. Bowm
John M. Dav

Letter & answer
Octr 31st 1825

Brownsville Pa
Oct 17th
Paid 25

Genl Andrew Jackson
Cottage farm
near Nashville
Tennessee

Hon Mr — Fosters address on the part of the Senate Oct 12th 1825 Page 1

1825

Genl A Jackson, The Representatives of the people of Tennessee, who now surround you in this Hall, for themselves and in behalf of their Constituents, greet your appearance here, with sentiments of the most profound regard.

The homage that we thus offer to your virtues, and your merits, eminates from the most lively effusions of that gratitude, which we in common with millions of your Fellow Citizens, in every part of this Republic, acknowledge to owe, for the eminent services you have achieved, the history of which composes some of the brightest pages in the annals of this nation.

In the will of providence it fell to your lot to unsheath your sword, on our Southern borders, at a moment when gloom and dispair had fastened on our prospects, and a conquering Army of chosen veterans were about to polute our soil with their hostile tread; when the misgiving of others foreboded the futility of all human opposition, then your bold resolutions commenced and your plans were laid. If credulity should demand witnesses to prove the splendour and glory of the triumph of your army, at your side, the gallant and invincible Carroll and other distinguished champions in Arms, in this assembly of the Representatives of the people stand living sponsors, who having participated in those scenes are ready to say, the half has not been told. To you Sir, to them, and the brave soldiers of your banners, where ever they be, we now tender, in this solemn manner, the

12377

2 renewal of our eternal obligations.

In the crowd that now presses around and among those who now address you, behold sir, a mixed multitude of intimate friends and personal acquaintances, some of whom have travelled with you in many of the trying and painful vicissitudes of your eventful life: Others who have heard the story of "your renown from afar" and not a few, who have walked in your company, for half a century - these all unite with one accord, and hail in your person the able defender of their liberties & their laws, and the scourge of our enemies.

But sir the occasion that now brings us together, presents the first fit opportunity, and gladly we embrace it, of declaring to you, our unqualified approbation of your conduct in the late Presidential election.

It is not for us to impugn the motives of those who in the Congress of the United States, were instrumental in promoting the elevation of the distinguished individual who has been constitutionally called into office; that the great body of the people had however designated you, as the object of their preference" none can doubt; that in the election of another, no matter how exalted his character and his pretensions the express wishes of the nation was unheeded, none will deny; your personal conduct through all the varied scenes that accompanied the important canvass, and its issue, was marked by that prompt and unyielding honesty which your fame, and the exalted nature of the office demanded. The world then knew you only by the brilliancy of your arms and the energy of your actions; they are now convinced that the character of the military chieftain, and the

able civilian may unite in the same individual, ~~and that the same individual~~, and that in the future election of him whom we now address the freedom & rights of this nation have nothing to dread.

Sir, the Legislature of this State have devolved on me the duty of informing you, that they have again submitted your name to the citizens of the United States, at their next Election for their chief Magistrate. In so doing they solemnly declare that no local or sectional feelings have entered into their consideration; nor are they willing that any should believe that they are actuated by a spirit of hostility to the present administration — it is enough to say, that on you the wishes of the largest body of the nation had centered, and that so far from abating the same feeling still pervades and increases

In the spirit then of those political truths that have guided your public & private life and which have always induced a willing submission to the call of your country, no matter how odious the task, we now cherish the belief that altho to you, the sacrifice may be great — yet the service will be offered and our wishes seconded before the nation by your acquiescence.

May providence long preserve your valuable life; and when the measure of your day shall have been filled, may your last moments be as serene as your existence has been useful.

Mr Brady's address on the part of the House

<u>General</u> — The House of Representatives has assigned to me the duty of bidding you welcome to their Hall. The task is pleasing; that Tennessee should delight to do honour to you, sir, whose best years have been spent

12378

in her Service, is so just a tribute of gratitude, that all will unite in bearing testimony to its propriety

But Sir notwithstanding your whole life has been marked with great events, I am at a loss how to speak of your mighty deeds. Shall I say that in the war of the Revolution you fought and bled with our fathers in that glorious struggle for Independence. Shall I say that you were one of the pioneers of Tennessee, that expelled the savage and caused the wilderness to smile and blossom as a rose; shall I tell that you led your countrymen to victory at Tallesega Emuckfaw Enetochapeo, and Tahookie. Or shall I say that with a small body of undisciplined Militia, you vanquished a vastly superior force of soldiers on the ever memorable plains of New Orleans. To these achievments, which have filled the measure of your fame, and confered so much glory on our country, it is unnecessary to recur; they are known in the cabinet of the humblest individual in the community and therefore need not the aid of my feeble eulogium. We remember with pleasure proudly indulging a hope that in after times when generations shall have passed away, some daring citizen nerved with patriot firmness may emulate the achievments which you will have left on History's page and afford alike protection & deliverance to his country

It is not sir, your Military career alone, which has induced the affectionate regard of your fellow citizens towards you. Not merely in the tented field, pressed by difficulties and surrounded by danger have they seen you; but in private life where the unbending nature of the soldier yields to the repose of domestic quiet they have beheld you engaged in the per—

permits of civil life in the councils of your country aiding in the permanent establishment of liberty and liberal institutions. You were an efficient and able member of the convention which formed the constitution under which as a Legislative body we are here convened to act; a constitution which passed upon expanded thought extends to every freeman the right of being represented in this Hall. To whatever situation the will of your country has called you integrity and talent unceasingly bore you on, in the confidence of the public. Nor to your fellow citizens at home has your private, been less acceptable and pleasing than your military & public career; Such a man we are proud to honour and welcome amongst us, not for any purpose of ceremony, or for the sake of adulation, but for the reason that our hearts dictate and approve it; and because we but reach and express the sentiment of those who have honoured us with their suffrage and their confidence.

We had indulged the hope, Sir, that ere this you would have been at the head of affairs of this our happy and free Country. Our feelings may have partially estranged our judgment, but we were led to the belief because we thought the people of this Union whose right it is to govern had indicated most clearly their preference towards you and we are too unskilled in the political world to suppose that the representative, on any legislative ground could stand in fearless opposition to those whose confidence he sheared and whose agent he was to execute their wishes and their will. In your success buoyant hope, had told us that we might look for equal vigilence & care to every

12379 section of our country, and to a restoration of those

almost obsolete Republican feelings & habits which once so happily characterised our Nation, though disappointed in our expectations we are yet consoled by the happy reflection, that throughout the contest you sustained yourself with your accustomed propriety — and forbore even to the close to derive to yourself any advantage which selfish considerations and a hope of self advancement could suggest. To such deportment and political firmness defeat was more glorious than success without it.

Receive Sir, the ardent and sincere wishes of the body in whose behalf, I have the honour to address you for a continuance of your health and happiness

To Which General Jackson replied

Silence rather than any language I can adopt might better speak my feelings for your kind & friendly expressions towards me. Words are too feeble to declare how sensibly affected, I am at meeting you on this occasion and more particularly at bearing in recollection as I ever shall, the many evidences of kindness & affection which from time to time, have, by the Legislature of Tennessee been extended towards me. Before me are my acquaintances — neighbors — personal friends some of whom have known me from early life to the present moment; and many gone with me through those various vicissitudes of peril, trial & danger inseparable from war; and which was met with all that firmness which mingles in the soul of the soldier when he goes forth the defender of his countries rights. It is by the zealous and correspondent services of those gentlemen, aided by that power which controlls the destiny of nations, that our country was enabled to rise above the dangers that met her in her march and which contribute to give her so flattering a place in the estimation & confidence of my fellow citizens. A General in command may devise plans

and industriously attempt their execution: but for success his dependence must be, on those who go with him to battle. The approbation of such men is indeed solacing; it brings a pleasurable recollection of days that are past; and smooth the little march of life which yet hangs in advance. We must presently be gone; a few short years and the places we occupy shall know us no more; yet the remnant of our march will be sweet, and the recollection of our toils forgotten, if we can bear with us the hope that virtue in our Country will be regarded; for then will her independence and happiness be maintained; and our Republican institutions endure.

The Legislature of Tennessee by a generous indulgence has placed me under many and various obligations. In early life when my merits and pretensions were perhaps no better appreciated than they deserved, responsible trusts were confered; and however feeble the duties assigned may have been performed, a generous kindness on their part prevented every thing of complaint. At the outset of the late war, through their patriotic liberality, and a friendly confidence towards me, large and liberal appropriations were made, by which the general government was assisted, and I enabled to advance on the enemy, and to preserve from desolation our exposed & defenceless borders; and now again gentlemen, am I cheered with the declaration, freely offered by you, that in the decline of my weary pilgrimage through life, your friendly feelings towards me, are unabated, and your confidence not impaired — To me, tis happiness indeed, it is evidence of your friendly feeling expressed, and by me so highly esteemed that I shall bear it while I live in grateful recollection.

Nor is it less a matter of pleasing reflection, that the course dictated by my own judgment as proper to be pursued, on a late occasion

12380

8 to which you have adverted, meets your approbation. It was impossible for me to have acted differently because it would have been at war, with all the declarations I had made and the principles upon which through life I had proposed to act. To be sure the situation before me was a high and important one, yet it was hung around with fearful responsibilities, too many and too variant to be undertaken but through the sanction & the approbation of the Country, freely given, and without which no man could hope to administer its affairs with satisfaction to the public and credit to himself — In justice therefore to myself, and in regard to the great and paramount interests of the country, it was preferred by me, to leave the matter, where by the constitution it was placed, free from any attempted control, or interference of mine — through life I have not, for the remnant of it I certainly will not, become possessed of any situation, or place, where to compromit any of the essentials recognised by the spirit and design of the Constitution, or the principles of our free government, shall constitute a condition.

For the very marked and respectful attention which in your Legislative character you have thought proper to extend, I beg you to accept my warm and heartfelt acknowledgments; and to receive my earnest supplications for your present and future prosperity and happiness

The General then handed to the speaker the following letter.

To the Hon. the speakers of the senate and House of Representatives of the State of Tennessee.

two years ago by the unsolicited suffrage of the Legislature I was prefered to the situation at present occupied by me of senator in congress. — Pursuing the principle by which I had ever been governed, neither to seek after, nor decline office, the appointment confered was accepted. Aware of the practice which had long prevailed, of selecting from each extreme of the State, a person for the high and respectable situation of senator, I felt regret at being brought forward to disturb a system which had so long obtained; yet in as much as the Legislature without any knowledge or understanding on my part, had called me to the situation, it was impossible to withhold my assent; and accordingly the appointment was, though reluctantly accepted; not however without its being professed by my friends, that a longer term of service than one congress, would neither be required nor expected. That service has been performed. I was still pondering, and in doubt whether exceptions to my resignation might not be taken; and if it might not be proper for me to execute the full term which you had assigned, when my mind was brought to a conclusion by some late proceedings of your own, and a determination formed to surrender immediately back into your hands the responsible trust you had heretofore confided.

One inducement to my determination was that travelling to Washington City twice a year imposes no inconsiderable fatigue; and although this is

12381 a minor consideration, and one which would have

10 been met with cheerfulness, if business involving the interest of our happy Country had required the exertion; yet I was aware of nothing of great national importance which was likely to come before Congress, excepting a subject which you have lately had before your body, the amending the constitution of the united states in relation to the choice of a chief magistrate. Upon this matter I greatly doubted whether it might not be my duty again to appear in the Senate and extend my feeble aid, towards producing an alteration in which great interest with the people of the united States exists; and on which the security of our Republican system may depend. But being advised of a resolution of your body, proposing again my name to the American people for the Office of chief Magistrate of this Union I could no longer hesitate on the course I should persue; doubt yielded to certainty, and I determined forthwith to ask your indulgence to be excused from any further service in the Councils of the Country.

Situated as I am my name presented to the freemen of the United States for the first Office known to our Constitution, I could not; with any thing of approbation on my part, consent either to urge, or encourage, a change which might wear the appearance of being induced from selfish considerations — from a desire to advance my own views. I feel a thorough and safe conviction, that imputation would be ill founded, and that nothing could prompt me to an active course on any subject which my judgment did not approve; yet as from late events, it might be inferred that the prospect of

your recommendation could be rendered probable, only by the people having the choice given to them directly, abundant room would be afforded to ascribe any exertion I might make to causes appertaining exclusively to myself. Imputations thus made I assure you would be extremely irksome to any person of virtuous and independent feelings; they would certainly prove so to me; and hence the determination to retire from a situation, where strong suspicions might at least attach, and with great seeming propriety. I hasten therefore to tender this my resignation into the hands of those who conferred on me the appointment, that in the exercise of their constitutional rights, they may confide it to some one meriting their confidence & approbation.

Being about to retire once more to private life, it may be the last time, probably that I shall have an opportunity of addressing you. Permit me to suggest to you then, some remarks upon the proposed amendment of the constitution of the U.S. Our political fabric being regulated by checks and balances, where experience assures us, that those which have been resorted to are inefficient; or however well their boundarys have been defined by the parchment of the Constitution, some new barier to the encroachments of power or corruption in any of the departments of government is necessary, a corrective should be applied, and it is the duty of the people in justice to themselves to see that one is provided.

12382

12/ There is no truth more sacred in politics; and none more conclusively stamped upon all the state constitutions, as well as the federal constitution, than that, which requires the three great departments of power—the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive to keep seperate and apart. But simple and manifest as this truth is, the difficulty of arming it in practice with constitutional restraints, still remains; and forms a question whether in its amendment the wisdom and virtue of the present generation may not be usefully employ[ed]

Gratitude to the founders of our happy government certainly cannot be lessened by honest efforts on our part to improve, or rather to fortify the blessings which have been transmitted to us, with such additional guards as experience has proved to be necessary. Upon this principle I venture freely to accord with you in the contemplated change proposed to the constitution; and indeed would go farther. With a view to sustain more effectually in practice, the axiom which divides the three great classes of power into independent constitutional checks, I would impose a provision rendering any member of Congress ineligible to office under the general government for & during the term for which he was elected, and for two years thereafter, except in cases of Judicial office; and these I would except for the reason that vacancies in this department are not of frequent occurrence; and

because no barier should be interposed in the selec-
ting to the bench men of the first talents & integrity.
Their trusts and duties being of the most responsible
kind, the widest possible range should be permitted,
that propper and safe selections may be made. The
politician may err, yet his error may presently be re-
trieved, and no considerable injury result; but with
Judges, particularly in the last resort, error is fatal,
because without a remedy.

The effect of such a constitutional provision
is obvious. By it Congress will in a considerable degree
be freed from that connexion with the Executive de-
partment, which at present gives strong ground of
apprehension and jealousy on the part of the people.
Members instead of being liable to be withdrawn
from Legislating upon the great interests of the
nation, through prospects of Executive patronage,
would be more liberally confided in by their con-
stituents; while their vigilance would be less inter-
rupted by party feeling & party excitement. Intrigue
and management would be excluded. Nor would
their deliberations, or the investigation of subjects,
consume so much time. The morals of the Country
would be improved; and virtue uniting with the
labours of the Representatives, and with the Official
ministers of the law, would tend to perpetuate the

12383

11 honour & glory of the government

But if this change in the constitution should not be attained, and important appointments continue to devolve upon the Representatives in Congress, it requires no depth of thought to be convinced, that corruption will become the order of the day, and under the garb of conscientious sacrifices to establish precedents for the public good, evil may arise of serious importance to the freedom & prosperity of the Republic. It is through this channel that the people may expect to be attacked in their constitutional sovereignty, and where tyranny may well be apprehended to spring up in some favourable emergency. Against such inroads every guard ought to be interposed, and none better occurs than that of closing the suspected avenue with some necessary constitutional restriction. We know human nature to be prone to evil - We are early taught to pray that we may not be led into temptation; and hence the opinion that by constitutional provisions all avenues to temptation on the part of our political servants, should be closed.

My name having been before the Nation for the Office of Chief magistrate during the time I served as Senator, placed me in a situation truly delicate. But delicate as it was, my friends do not, and my enemies cannot charge me with ~~having~~

descending from the independent ground then occupied,
or with degrading the trust reposed in me, by intriguing
for the presidential chair. As your honorable body have,
by a resolution, thought proper again to present my
name to the American people, I must entreat to be
excused from any further service in the senate; &
to suggest in conclusion, it is due to myself to
practice upon the maxims recommended to others,
and hence feel constrained to retire from a situation
where temptation may exist and suspicion a-
rise of the exercise of an influence tending to
to my own aggrandizement.

Accept I pray you for yourselves
and tender to the honorable bodies over which
you respectively preside, my sincere regard.

Hermitage Davidson County
October 12th 1825

Signed Andrew Jackson

The latter part of the Genls letter is of
great importance only as far as re-
gards the practice of his own precepts;
a departure from which would be food for
his enemies.

B. F. Currey

12384

Mr Fosters address in behalf of the Senate of Tennessee & Jacksons reply—

1825—

Capt Andrew J. Donelson

Private Secretary &c

Hermitage near Nashville
Octbr 17th 1825

Gentlemen

The Resolutions of the Citizens of Adair and several adjoining Counties entered into at the Court House of Columbia of the 6th of Septbr inviting me to pass through the County of Adair on my way to Washington City and partake with the Citizens a public Dinner in the Town of Columbia inclosed to me under cover from Col. Edmund Waggener secretary of said meeting, was duly handed me by Capt Powel one of your Committee

you will see from the News paper inclosed you, that I have resigned my seat in the Senate of the United States, for the reasons stated in my letter of resignation and there=fore will not go on to Washington this fall. [it will not be in my power to visit you]

My determination to resign had not been taken when Capt Powel handed me the very kind invitation, & invitation to dine with the citizens of Adair &c I postponed my reply to see my colleague, to be informed when he would set out, & whether he would accompany me that route. A few days thereafter I was informed of the Resolutions passed by the Legislature of Tennessee bringing my name again before the Nation for the presidency of the U. States. Acting on the principle that it is right to practice upon the ~~precepts~~ recommended to others, I at once determined to resign, and carried that resolution into immediate effect.

Should I pass through Kentucky next summer to the Medical Springs, I ~~think with much pleasure~~ avail myself of the pleasure of taking Columbia in my way, & paying my respects to the good citize

12385

of Adair & the adjoining Counties.

For the kind manner in which the good citz have been pleased to speak of my public & pri[vate] character be pleased to tender to them my sincere & heartfelt acknowledgements and for the polite and gratefull manner in which you gentlemen as their organ has been pleased to convey to me their sentiments I pray you individually to accept a tender of my thanks & my prayers for your individual happiness ~~through life~~

your respectfully

A. Jackson

~~Messrs~~

Col. Wm Owen

Col. E. M. Waggener

Capt. Robt. Powell

& Robert Graves Esqr

Oct 20
1825

Mrs Jackson Dr Elizabeth Stott

			$
1825	October 20th	making dress	1.00
		bobbin nett	50
	Nov 4th	making dress and cape	2. 25
		lining silk cord hooks	1. 61¼
		making frock hooks silk	1. 00
		braid	12½
			5. 93¾

Received Payment E. Stott

12386

Geo Town. Oct. 20th 1825

Dear Genl.

I request, for myself & friends, the favor of knowing whether you intend passing thro' this State, in your route to Congress. We are desirous of ascertaining the time, should such be your determination. The people in this part of the Country are anxious to see you again - and I should feel highly pleased, if you could consent to pass thro' Frankfort & this place. In conclusion permit me to remark, that had it fallen to your lot to forbid the surveys in Georgia

12387

with the penalty of Bayonetts, whether
correct or not, a hundred yelpers
with open mouths, would have
bawled forth Military despot -
But the people will not be duped.
I think I know your feelings and
that you will do nothing even
to aid yourself in a Cause so
delicate & so important - But the
slumbering Lyon will awake in
the majesty of his strength and
crown your honors. Present my
Kindest respects to your Lady
& accept for yourself my undimin
=ished Confidence & friendship

J. T. Johnson

Great Crossings
Ky. Oct. 24

free

Genl. Andw. Jackson
Nashville
Tenn

The Honble
J. T. Johnson
Member of
Congress letter
24th of octo
1825
ansd. 30 octo
1825

Oct 21-1825

Recd of James McCulley Sixty Barrels and three Bushels of Corn

B Bu
(60 " 3)
20
$60 - 60

recd by B. O. Person
for Genl Jackson

Recd. The above in full this 21st of Octbr 1825 it being the sum of sixty dollars & sixty cents—
James McCulley

12389

Mr Jn McCulloch
Recpt for amt
of corn bot of
him by A. J.
Jany 1825—

Washington 24 October 1825.

Dear Sir,

It has afforded me gratification to learn that your health and that of Mrs Jackson have not been impaired by the excessive heat of the past season: I learn this pleasant fact both from the public journals and private communication. Before I proceed to the main object of this letter, allow me to repeat to Mrs Jackson and yourself my sensibility and acknowledgements for your oral and written civilities during the last winter and spring; attentions too pleasant and flattering ever to be forgotten. If I had not understood that we might not expect a renewal of Mrs Jacksons visit to Washington, in December next, I should have waited for her arrival. Because I should then have endeavoured to enlist her good offices in favour of the aged unaffluent and widow ~~and [illegible]~~ Mrs Storrer: one of the daughters of a revolutionary officer, whose claim having already been rejected in the Senate, is I fear in a bad way—except I can succeed in re:instating it by your aid and that of your friends, in the Senate of the Nation. You perceive now the main object of this communication

The fact is, that Mrs Storer, the daughter of a venerable friend, the late secretary of mine, ~~[illegible]~~ to General Washington, believing that I possessed ability as well as zeal, in the righteous cause of a poor widow, has besought me to be her advocate with Congress. How could I refuse such a request to an indigent

12390

gentlewoman, whose excellent father befriended me—when I was an unprotected stripling in the revolutionary army? Even apart from gratitude to the deceased Colonel Harrison—any such case—will I hope interest my feelings and enlist my endeavours, as long as I live.—
I shall not blush therefore to volunteer my best services in behalf of the only surviving children of Col. Harrison Aid de Camp and Secretary to General Washington—during six years of those times that tried men's souls. Nay if this claim be thrown out by Congress, again and again I shall again and again importune leading members to reconsider their vote. I certainly do not mean to importune you, General. All I ask of you is to follow the impulse of your warm heart and your correct understanding—and to innoculate (if possible) others with your own high-minded sentiments. It may however not be amiss, to glance at the object of the Memorial of Mrs Storrer and Mrs Easton. That, as set forth in their lucid and affecting memorial (a memorial which it is mortifying to recollect that a majority of the Senate did reject)—was and is "that they might receive in virtue of their late fathers public services, the commutation for half-pay, and the bounty in lands, provided by the People of this Country for the officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army." The proof of such service is plenary and even illustrious. So much so—that it might be imputed to vainglory, in a person of my modest social pretensions—if I should volunteer, (as I could do with truth) to corroborate or enlarge it. And why General?— Because among other excellent witnesses, recorded in the case

to the merits of which I am beseeching your attention —
General La Fayette triumphantly establishes the following points. Ist — That he, Fayette, by an happy intimacy at head quarters, during the revolutionary war, had the best opportunities of thoroughly knowing (what he testifies. II^{ly} He asserts that during such period, not only the high virtues, distinguishd abilities and important services of Col. Harrison were manifest, but moreover the very great share which he engrossd in the confidence affection and gratitude of General Washington. III^{ly} General La Fayette asserts, that Col. Harrison, in 1781, was considered by his brother-soldiers, (when forced by sickness for the first time to quit his labours ~~during four years~~) — as an officer on furlough ready as soon as he was able, to re-assume his post. IV.^{ly} Fayette remarks with emphasis, that he had seen Col. Harrison entrusted with every secret, consulted in every emergency, and employed on every occasion, in which patriotism and talents were most requisite; and that well remembering General Washingtons own expressions of high estimation for Col. Harrison — that the Guest of the Nation, if he had now a seat in its councils, should not hesitate to vote the commutation and bounty lands to the family of Colonel Harrison" The testimony of Col Monroe in the same case is equally eulogistic and more biographical insomuch that both Narrators taken together justify the observation of Mr Jefferson: who in expressing his regret for the scantiness of his own information on the subject affirms that "as to the facts which Fayette and Monroe attest concerning Harrison's ability and services, that nothing can add to the weight of such proof"

12391

Nevertheless, Sir, I am aware of technical obstacles which in establishing any such claim may be interposed to defeat it. For instance the lapse of time — and the statute of limitations: to which may be fairly added the supposed popularity of resisting similar ~~grants~~ [claims]: and affecting to shrink with alarm, at the very aspect of grants which, it may be alleged, open a wide avenue by the spades of precedent to the Treasury of the U.S. But Sir the principles of Justice are eternal. And if such principles could now assume bodily shape and organs would they not clamour before Congress for such claimants as the children of the modest and meritorious Harrison; a man who never asked any thing of his country but opportunity to serve and save her in moments of public jeopardy?

If you believe such reasonings — and sentiments correct, as I persuade myself you will, I need only add, that I rely mainly upon your influence and energy in this affair, who am, with the truest regard and respect,

Dear General,

Your faithful & obed.t Ser.t

John Browne Cutting

to be answered — that it would be gratefull to my feelings, if the claim could be allowed — still more so, if all those who had aided in procuring the blessings of liberty we enjoy could be made comfortable during life — Justice would say not partial but general. Jackson

Nevertheless, Sir, I am aware of technical obstacles which in establishing any such claim may be interposed to defeat it. For instance the lapse of time — and the statute of limitations: to which may be fairly added the supposed popularity of resisting similar ~~grants~~ claims: and affecting to shrink with alarm, at the very aspect of grants which may be alleged, open a wide avenue by the spades of precedent to the Treasury of the U.S. But Sir the principles of Justice are eternal. And if such principles coud now assume bodily shape and organs woud they not clamour before Congress for such claimants as the children of the modest and meritorious Harrison; a [illegible] who never askd any thing of his country but o[illegible]nity to serve and save her in moments of pe[illegible]rdy?

If you believe such reasonings — [illegible] rect as I persuade myself you [illegible] that I rely mainly upon [illegible] ergy in this affair, who [illegible] regard and respect,

[illegible] neral,

Your faithful & obed.t Ser.

John Browne Cutting

General Andrew Jackson

Hermitage near Nashville
October 28th 1825

Dear Sir,

This will be handed to you by Mr Joseph Cowdin, who has lately removed from Nashville to your city, with a view of extending his mercantile business; – and whom I beg leave to present to your friendly attention, as one that sustained a fair character here both as a merchant, and as a gentleman of much moral worth –

Any civilities which you may render to Mr Cowdin will be gratefully esteemed by your obedient & very humble servant

Andrew Jackson

Genl Plauche
Orleans –

12392

Genl Planché

New Orleans

Wm. Cowden

To John T. Johnson

Hermitage Octbr 30th 1825

My Dear Sir

your kind letter of the 20th instant has just reached me, for which I thank you — you will have seen in the public Journals before this reaches you, that I have resigned my seat in the Senate of the U States — My reasons for this step you will have seen ingrossed in my letter of resignation to which I refer you — the reasons assigned were sober ones to myself, ~~and~~ I hope will be so to my friends as to my political enemies I care not — They would have desired to see me pursue a course at war with the maxims I had recommended to others, and differing from those political principles I had always acted upon — but the duty I owe to myself and country in the decline of life, is to shew by my acts that I have taken principle for my guide through life & in my old age I will

12393

-not-

not depart from them. you have Judged
correctly of my feelings – I cannot depart
from those principles upon which I
have always acted, and upon which (as I
believe) ~~depends~~ the permanency of our
happy Government, mainly depends: a departure from those ~~and which~~ political maxims
I have recommended to others – ~~[illegible]~~ ~~in my old age~~
I would do more injury to our republi-
=can principles, than all the aid I have
been able to give them, thus far through
life – you will only infer from what I
have said that I will not be at the city
this ~~winter~~ fall and will not pass through
Kentucky ~~this fall~~ I need not say
to you & your friends, that if I had
[illegible]

[illegible]
Kentucky ~~this fall~~ I need not say
to you & your friends, that if I had
went to the city this fall, how much
pleasure it would have afforded me
to have passed through your State, visited
my friends – joined you & your brother
& had you for my companions to
the city of Washington –

~~If [illegible]~~, I may visit
the Springs in Kentucky – on which event
I will certainly do myself the pleasure
to ~~visit~~ see you & your brother – ~~and~~
~~[illegible]~~

It appears ~~[illegible]~~ as you have intimated ~~[illegible]~~; that ~~great~~ certain Chiefs
may use the Bayonetts "whether right or
wrong," without bringing on them the
imputation of military despotism —
Gentle souls, a push of the Bayonett
by their hands even to prostrate the
Soverign rights of a State would be
all right because it was not done
by a military chieftain – the people
must look to themselves, government
was made for their prosperity & happiness
not for designing Demagogues, whose
~~[illegible]~~ is more dange-
-rous to the liberties of our country than
the arm of the "military Chieftain," who
has risqued his life to preserve & defend it.
Mrs J. Joins me in kind salutations to you & believe
me to be respectfully yr friend &c &c

The Honble J. T. Johnson
member in Congress

12394

Nov - 3rd 1825

Genl A. Jackson

To the Post Office Nashville Dr

1825

May 4th	To Postage on Washington City Gazette to Jany 1 1826		$1.45½
	To ditto on Florence Gazette	to Do	48¾
	To ditto on American Farmer	to Do	48¾
	To ditto on Louisville Pubc Advertiser	to Do	97½
	To ditto on National Journal	to Do	1.45½
	To ditto on National chronicle (Daily)	to Do	2.91
	To ditto on Niles Register	to Do	48¾
	To ditto on Columbian	to Do	30½
	To ditto on Louisiana Gazette	to Do	1.45½
	To ditto on Kentucky Gazette	to Do	48¾
	To ditto on Baltimore morning Chronc (Daily)	to Do	2.91
	To ditto on Jackson Gazette	to Do	30½
	To ditto on Knoxville Enquirer	to Do	30½
	To ditto on Aleghany Democrat	to Do	48¾
	To ditto on Mobile commercial Register	to Do	97½
	To ditto on National Republican	to Do	97½
	To ditto on Knoxville Register	to Do	30½
Aug 15.	To ditto on Florida Intelligencer	to Do	20½
			16.97

On the above papers there is an allowance made from the first monday in Oct to the date of the Genls resignation as US Senator

	To Postage on letters & packages from may 4 to Nov 3rd	21.93
1825		$38.90

Received payment in full of the above for

R. F. Currey

R. B. Currey

12395

Nashville
postage [illegible]
Sept Month
15th 1825

Philadelphia Nov. 3. 1825.

Dear Sir,

Although it is prohibited to the conductor of a newspaper, to Address a Candidate for the Presidency without subjecting him to evil imputations;- yet I flatter myself that a civilian Editor may be free from that suspicion; but in case that should not remove all objection, I have still another justification for the present Letter, if one is needed- that I write on business!- So much has been written in the public papers, as well as expressed in conversation, about the impropriety of a Candidate holding correspondence with any human being, that a foreigner would imagine we were too thoroughly corrupt to permit the usual interchange of social civilities, without contamination.- As this is a doctrine I most heartily despise, I can pay it no other regard than to say I condemn it;- still however, delicacy toward you, sir, restrains me from infringing on its precepts.

I must appeal to your indulgence for intruding with the enclosed account;- the unpleasant duty of acting for the good of a general concern, having devolved upon me the settlement of an unpropitious business.-

I had the pleasure to see Mr. McLemore the latter end of the Summer,- as well as of Mr. Kremer, that honest sample of Penny.a german integrity. Mr. Kremer is still in town;- & I can assure you, he can no better bear the sight of Mr. Adams now, then he could last Winter at Washington.- We had occasion to go together to hear a public Oration, where Mr. Adams was present;- but the

12396

atmosphere of the room was too warm for him; & I really believe that he preferred, as he declared, my company to that of M. Adams — a matter of no common flattery.

With assurance of profound respect & unalterable attachment,

I remain, Your friend & fellow citizen,

S. Simpson

My wife lately presented me with a Daughter. Had it been a Son, I should had the pleasure of naming him after the Second Saviour of his Country.

General Andrew Jackson

To Columbian Observer & N. Chronicle Dr.

1822.		
Augt. 3.	To Sub. to April 1. 1823 at $5 per annum	$3.33
1823.		
April 1.	" Do to Nov. 2. 1825 — at $8 " —	20.70
		$24.03
	Cr.	
1825.		
Feb. —	By this sum received by Mr Conrad	12.00
	Balance	$12.03

25

PHIL
3
NO

General Andrew Jackson.

Nashville.

Tennessee.

1825

Mr S. Simpson
Letter & rough drawg
of answer not to
be published pre-
served — A.J. —
Jackson speaks
of his nomi
nation

N.Ol. 8th Novr. 1825

Dr. Sir,

Mr. William Davison, of Pensacola, my father-in-law, has requested me, to write you for the purpose of soliciting your influence in his favour to obtain the appointment of Collector of the Port of Pensacola, which, it is understood, will be vacant by the resignation of its present incumbent, Major Hamilton- As you are personally acquainted with Mr. Davison since his settlement at Pensacola in 1821, I presume you can have no hesitation in considering him fully qualified for the office, & consequently in recommending him to the patronage of the government- Mr. D. was probably unacquainted with your resignation of the office of Senator of the U.S, when he wrote to me; but as your influence may be great with many at Washington, I have determined to request such influence as may be in your power- This I the more willingly do, since the known character of Mr. D.

12398

for a man of activity, energy, & integrity, will justify his friends in all their exertions for him. As there will be other applicants for the office, your immediate attention to this communication will confer a favour on

Your assured friend & obt. st.
Alfred Hennen

Mrs. H. desires to be affectionately remembered to Mrs. J.

Paid

N. ORLEANS NOV 8

PAID

25

Genl. A. Jackson
Nashville
Tennessee

Recd 11th Nov. 1825 of Mr. Dorsett

87 1/2 Bushels of Corn @ $1.00 pr. Barrel

20

17.50

$17.50 Costs —— B. P. Person

1,37.72 for Genl. Jackson

$28.87.72

Recd from Andrew Jackson

1.25 Eighteen dollars 87 cents in full for

127 1/2 the above corn — Nancy Dorsett

1.37.72

12400 4.37.72

Tubs — 49
Ary sold — 2 Bush
5) 98 Bus
Barrels — 19.3
Deduct — 2.2½
Amount = 17.½

Mrs Dorsett's
receipt —

Deduct 15 Pints
from each 49 measure
185
60
8) 735 Pints
40) 92 Galls
2 — 2½ Barrels

Genl. Jackson

Public Advertiser Office,

Gen: A. Jackson   Louisville, Nov 14 1825

Sir.

Below you will find your bill for Subscription, the amount of which you will please transmit to me by mail or otherwise. The situation of the establishment, compels me to call on those indebted to it, and it is to be hoped, the call will not be fruitless.

Very Respectfully,

S. PENN, Jr.

LOUISVILLE, Nov 14 1825

Gen A. Jackson

To S. PENN, Jr. Dr.

For the Louisville Public Advertiser, 2 years from June 21. 1824. to June 21. 1826. $10.00

This 23rd of Novbr 1825 inclosed to
Mr S. Penn Jr. $10 bill Nashville Bank
in discharge of the above ballance
Nashville } asking him to advise me
whether five dollars paid
Sir } by Genl Coll in the spring
1824. and five dollars paid
by my friend Judge Coll in
April 1825 has been passed to
my credit—

12401

Letter & receipt &
recpt april 1825
S. Penn - E. S. -
advertiser ten
Dollar bill N. 43.
enclosed 23rd of March
1825 — enquiry
whether $5 [illegible]
spring 1824 by Geo
Cole & $5 paid April
1825 by Judge Cole
has been passed to
my credit see within
A. J—

Gen. A. Jackson Esq.
Nashville
Ten

Private.

Charleston, South Carolina.
15.th November 1825.

My Dear General,

We have just seen your Resigna-tion, and the Exposition, with which it is accompanied. — I hasten to inform you, that your conduct, as far as I am able to judge, is very generally approved of by your friends; like Washington & Cincinnatus, you must be taken, from under the shade of your own "Vine & Fig Tree," & be placed at the head of the Nation. — I would not have you, to occupy the same ground, with other Candidates. — The Moral strength of your Character gives you the "vantage" ground of all of them. — They have hopes & fears, of which you feel neither, because you can add nothing to the well earned fame which your character has

12403

acquired. —

I am sorry to inform you that Mrs. H— had an attack of fever, after our arrival in Charleston, from having taken Cold on the Road— but she is again recovered.— I have concluded to leave her in Charleston this Winter, I shall on tomorrow set out for my Plantation in Alabama.— I am happy to hear from Mr. Pinckney, who tells me he was with you as late as the 1st of October, that you expected to make, one thousand pounds, of seed Cotton, to every acre you plant.— My accounts from my Plantation are good— upon the whole.— Of Corn I shall make enough for my own Consumption;— and from 100 acres of Cotton, I shall make 80,000 pounds of Seed Cotton.—

Our common friend Gadsden has embarked in Planting in East Florida, in the neighbourhood

Butler Hall. — I have lately received a letter from him. — He plants in shares with Murat the Son of the Ex King of Naples. — Gadsden, with his enterprize & capacity, must succeed in whatever he undertakes. —

My Brother has left this for Washington. It is his wish to arrive there a few days before the session commences. — I find by the Papers that Judge White is the Candidate to supply your vacancy & that he will have no opposition, & of which I am very glad, as I feared the former Senator from the East end of your State, w.d again have been a Candidate & if supported by White that he might have succeeded. — But I suppose the late rebuff he met with has effectually put him down.

Elizabeth begs to be presented most respectfully & affectionately to Mrs Jackson and

12404

yourself — also to all of her kind Tennessee friends, for which I most cordially unite with her. —

To Genl. Andrew Jackson,
Nashville,
West Tennessee.
Mail.

NOV 15

Col. A. P. Hayne
Letter 15th Novr 1825
private —
answered 13th of
Decbr. 1825. —

I remain Dear General your most faith-ful & affectionate friend. A. P. Hayne

P.S. In your next direct to "Montgomery Alabama."

Novr 16 - 1825

Recd of Elisha Caughill forty Barrels and four Bushels of Corn recvd by

Bar — Bushels

(40 " 4) at $1:25 pr barrel Benja P. Person for Genl Jackson

is fifty one dollars Novbr 16th 1825 Recd from Andrew Jackson fifty one dollars in full

12405 of the above corn — Elisha Cowgill

E. Cowgill
Recpt for
$50. for
Corn - Novr
16th 1825

Bearing familiar
names.

Novbr. 18th. 1825

Dear Sir

your letter without date post marked Novbr. 9 has just been recd. I have had the pleasure for a few months past, of receiving, ~~your~~ and reading with much satisfaction the "Ariel" which you had the goodness to send me, ~~and~~ for this token of your regard please accept my thanks.

It is true, I have resigned my seat in the Senate of the U. States — pursuing those political principles which I at an early period adopted as my guide thro life, when my name was ~~again~~ brought again before the nation by the Legislature of my state, as a candidate for the Presidential chair on the next canvass, a duty I owed to those political maxims, which I had always ~~professed~~ practised upon ~~to be my guide, and~~ ~~I have acted & recommended to~~ ~~others~~ I had ~~I must act on the proper rules for~~ recommended ~~as the~~ to others, made the course ~~others made~~ I adopted, A proper one — for be assured I never could recommend to others maxims, that I ~~would~~ did not adopt in practice — my own Judgt. has therefore approved the course and I trust all my friends who practice on the pure republican principles of our constitution and who wish to perpetuate our happy Govt. will approve it also — our political functionary should be kept free from temptation — the checks & ballances of our constituted Govt. must be kept seperate & destinct, or corruption & management will undermine the fair fabric of Govt. in time *to* fall.* ~~for your kind wishes~~

I have put on my mind your letter alluded to, I will recollect being introduced to your brother in Cincinati, and am happy to hear he is elected to the Legislature of Ohio. For your kind wishes expressed ~~for~~ towards me in your letter, receive I pray you in return a purpose of my great esteem & respect

A. J.

* Those who wish therefore to perpetuate our Republican Government in its purity must foster these principles & watch over them with [illegible] vigilance.

12406

Mr Longdons letter
answd 18th Novbr
1825 — rough draft
on this sheet

NATCHEZ
NOV 1

25

Andrew Jackson
Hermitage near
Nashville
Tennessee

Dear Sir,

I have for a few months past forwarded you the "Ariel," a small paper I lately established in this place, and hope you will oblige me so far as to accept it as a small token of the respect I entertain for you. You will perhaps recollect the person, who two years ago, after your appointment as minister to Mexico, solicited the privilege of accom=panying you thither, if so you will recollect the writer of this. I arrived in Cincinnati on the same evening you left there last March. My brother E. P. Langdon, who keeps the Reading Room there gave me the particulars of your visit ~~there~~ in that place. he is a warm friend of yours, personally and politically. He has lately been elected to the Ohio Legislature.—

We have lately seen your resignation as a senator in congress, and the event occasions some little excitement among your friends here, and you have some as warm-hearted souls, ~~as ever~~ as ever breathed republican air. They regret to see you abandon a station, in which you have been so useful, and have held so honorable to yourself and beneficial to the nation, a Nation, at whose head, we live in hopes of one day seeing you placed by a grateful people.— I hope also to see a change made if possible in our mode [over]

12407

in the mode of choosing a president, &c. - the present mode is censurable in many parts, the people have not the choice, or Andrew Jackson had been elected for instance. I am confident Louisiana would not have suffered the disgraceful stain of ingratitude, to have tarnished her escutcheon, had the voice of the people been listened to. but this not being the case, she has experienced the mortifying reflection of been deemed ungrateful. But let those things pass. I hope the day is not distant when justice shall predominate over party feelings, and the people shall discern and choose the right way.

Please to accept my warm regard and attachment, and the most cordial wishes that health and accumulated honors may await you.

R. L. Langdon

Andrew Jackson.

Hermitage
Ten.

To Genl. Andrew Jackson
Nashville. Ten.

New York 20th Nov 1825.

Dear Sir,

I have observed with proud satisfaction the determination which you have formed of submitting to the wishes of your friends and the people of this country, in accepting a nomination for the next Presidency. Indeed, this was due to you from the freemen of this Country and your acceptance was equally due to them for the confidence and affection which they had shewn towards you during the late contest. Your friends continue to triumph in the purity of your character displayed in your conduct and in the reasons given for it to the Legislature of your own state. They rejoice to see that the same delicacy of feeling and elevated sentiments govern you in all your public acts, and they look forward with the most anxious but confident hope to that period, when the possessor of these noble principles and purely republican feelings shall be elevated to that preeminent height where their influence may be more generally and beneficially felt. If the principles of our glorious constitution are to be preserved, the head of the Nation must set the example. He must not even be suspected of a want of integrity in the procurement of his office or in its administration afterwards, nor should he associate himself in the administration of its affairs, with men who are known to be destitute of public or private worth — the mass of the people of the Union are not more displeased with the manner in which the present incumbent obtained his place, than they are disgusted with the choice he afterwards made of a part of his cabinet. And they are determined to manifest their displeasure at both. Under these circumstances no one could be found in the whole Union, in whom the people repose so much confidence as yourself — You have never abandoned their interests nor trifled with their trusts. You could neither corrupt nor be corrupted — In your hands their honor, their interests and their glorious constitution will be

12408

be safe ~~and with thy~~ You may have, and no doubt will have competitors for the prize, but your antagonists must fail — Mr Adams will, no doubt, be one and your friend De Witt Clinton an other, if he thinks he can succeed. but there is not much danger from either — The great Democracy of the Country is with you and they will prevail —

There is but one regret accompanying your resignation — We cannot expect to see you at the seat of government until that glorious period, when we hope to hail you as the chief Majestrate of this great Republic, elected by the free unbiased voice of the People — The Nation, until then, must lose your services in her councils, and the Representatives the example of one of their purest & most exemplary members, and your friends the pleasure of mingling in social converse with you — These are deprivations that we can be reconciled to, only, from the conviction that our common country is to be benefitted thereby — and that "this partial evil is for the general good" — And may God! spare your life for the good of that country, whose independance you helped to achieve, whose wrongs you afterwards avenged, and whose glories have been rendered brighter and more enduring by your illustrious actions —

I remain my dear Sir, with undiminished affection

Your obedient humble Servt.

Saml Swartwout.

P.S. I desire that you will present my most respectfull regards to Mrs Jackson, Major & Mrs Donaldson and that you & Mrs J. will accept of Mrs Swartwout's best regards & good wishes for your health & happiness — I do not despair of yet presenting her to you both at Washington ... S. S.

(Copy) Hermitage Decbr 15th 1825

My Dear Sir

I have recd your letter of the 26th ulto. It is a source of ~~great~~ much gratification to me to learn that the late course I have pursued meets the approbation of my friends - it was one that my Judgment pointed to as proper, & I could not hesitate in adopting it. I knew my enemies would attempt to censure this course & impute to me different motives than those by which I was governed, but I have always thought it right to pursue what the Judgment dictated, regardless of conse=quences - hitherto I have been guided by this rule, and as yet I have had no reason to regret that I adopted it for my guide - having practised upon so long, I am sure I will not depart from it - hence arises the great consolation to me, that in my public course I have been fortunate enough to meet with the approbation of the virtuous & good, being the only portion of society whose good opinion, to me, was desirable.

The moment I was advised that the Legisla=ture of Tennessee had again brought my name before the nation as a candidate for the next presidential election, those political maxims which I had always inculcated, admonished me, that my proper course was to resign my [seat] in the Senate of U. States & return to private life where I might be free from the imputations of intriguing for office, or using official patronage to procure it. If ever I reach the presidential chair it will be with pure hands, and by the free voice of the people uninfluenced by me - This appears to me to be the only way the Executive chair should be filled, it is the only way our republican government can be perpetuated, & the fair fabric prevented from being undermined by corruption & ultimately destroyed. The good wishes of long life are reciprocated & a pleasure anticipated of having the happiness to meet Mr & Mrs somewhere any where -

12409

Major Genl. Andrew Jackson
Nashville
Tennessee

Mr Saml Swartwout
letter 20th Novbr
answered 15th Decbr
1825 — rough draft
written on J's
nomination for
Pres: & his answer
Inclosed

Genl. A. Jackson. Bought at Sale. Novr. 9th 1825.

One Escritoir	$40:00
One Dressing Glass	5:00
One pr. Brass And Irons	7:00
One pr. do. large	22:00
One pr Shovel & Tongs	10:00
One Candle Stand	10:00
One Ewer bowl & pitcher	1:75
	$95:75

Recd. the Amount

23d. Novr. 1825.

Robert Butler

12410

H. Novbr 23rd. 1825

Dr. Sir

yours of the 3rd instant is just recd. — Whatever may be the opinion of the public ~~generally~~ on the subject of a Conductor of a newspaper addressing a candidate for the Presidency by letter, in the present instance no evil imputations could justly arise — I never have obtruded my name upon the nation as a candidate — I have always been brought forward by the nomination of the people, — the support given therefore through the columns of the paper conducted by you must be ascribed to the principles of patriotism, in support of the peoples will and could not be ascribed to any different charge ~~personal predelection for me, never having had any personal acquaintance~~ for myself I pursue always the course my Judgt points, regardless of the imputations of the wicked, and will at all times be happy to receive any communication you may be pleased to make to me — but as in the present case, where business called, it required no appology —

I inclose you the amount of the balance of the account inclosed, & regret I have to send you three dollars in Tennessee paper, for the want of change — this paper is now at 3 percent discount — the debt being $12,03 — and I inclose

12411

you ten in Ke[n]tucky notes & $3 in Tennessee
will cover the account, & pay the postage
on this letter—

I feel happy that you become acqua[i]nted with my friend Mr McLemore when he
was on his eastern tour for his health—
he is a gentleman of as much purity of
principle & independence of character, as
any society can boast.

I am pleased to learn that the honest
patriot Mr George Kremmer is with you, and
that his stern integrity & virtue is truly apprec[i]ated by the good citizens of Pennsylvania—
so long as virtue & integrity is cherished, and
predominates over corruption & intrigue;
so long will the honest George Kremmer
live in the hearts of the american people

I congratulate you on the birth of your
fine daughter, may she grow & prosper, may
she live to become an ornament to her sex
and a blessing to her parents in their declining
years—accept I pray you my sincere thanks
for the honor you intended me had it been
a son & receive assurance of my respect &
Esteem— A. J.

Mr George Simpson—

Six months (if not sooner) after date I promise to pay to James & Mary McCully or their order four hundred dollars in current Bank notes of Tennessee for value recd witness my hand & seal this 26th November 1825

Robert Butler (Seal)

I will see this note paid —

Andrew Jackson

Paid for Butler by A. J. money recd from Major Clements Tombeckbee notes

Nov 26 — 1825

12412

July 11th, 1826 Then recd of Andrew Jackson the sum of four hundred dollars in four bills on the Tombeckbee bank of the State of Alabama in full of the written note —

James McCully

Mary McCully

Test

R. Watkins

R Butler
to
Mr & Mrs McCully
note $400

Recd. Nashville 26.d November 1825 of Josiah Nichol fifty dollars in full for Boarding Washing &c. of Andrew Jackson Junr. at College for the present session
$50

A. Cheatham Steward
of C College

12413

College Stewards ac^t

A, I., & A BH

City of Washington
23. Dec 1825

Dear Sir,

I have received your favour enclosing a letter from Mr Taylor of Louisville relative to the Claim of his worthy Father for two years pension of which he was deprived when stricken from the Pension list because his property was greater than would entitle him to a Pension.

I will do all I can with great pleasure to serve him & give him the result. I regret you are not with us; but I approve of the course you have adopted.

your friends must consult & see what you can do with propriety to give us a fair chance & let you know our views.

I regret you did not attend the meeting of the Commissioners to fix the Theological Seminary — you should keep an eye upon this Subject. It would do much good in Ohio — your faithful friend

Rh: M: Johnson

12414

Free
Rh: M: Johnson

Genl. Andrew Jackson

Nashville
Tennessee

Col. R. M. Johnson
letter 2d Decbr.
ansrd. 22d Do. 1825
answer within
answered by
J— en-
closed

Washington Dec 3th 1825

Sir,

I take leave to send you a letter I addressed to the Secretary of war on the subject of a canal across the peninsula of Florida.

I had promised my self the gratification of meeting you here this winter & to have availed my self of your kind assistance, in promoting the interest and prosperity of Florida & to acknowledge the gratitude the people of that Territory feel for the attention you have already bestowed upon them.

My professional & official

12416

duties have brought me in collision with many interested passions in that Country, & those persons have contrived by misrepresentation to make some honorable men inimical to me. This latter circumstance I regret, whilst I shall always look upon the part I took in the Legislative Council & the Board of Commissioners, with a consolation, that purity of intention & a consciousness of official rectitude inspires.

I have the honor to be with high considerations of respect & sincere sentiments of friendship

yr ob servant

Jos. M. White

Louisville Dec 9 1825

Dear Sir

Yours enclosing $10. came safely to hand. For your satisfaction I annex a statement of your a/c with the proper credits.

I remain sincerely Your Friend

S. Penn Jr.

P.S. since writing the above I discover you were not credited for $5 paid by Judge Call. It now stands to your credit.

Louisville 1825

Gen A Jackson

To S. Penn Jr Dr

For the Public Advertiser from June 26 1819 to June 26 1826 being 7 years —— $35.00

Contra

Cash Pr Dr Bronaugh $5. Do per mail $15.
Do of Judge Call $5. Do of Gen Call $5 &
Do of Self per mail in Dec 1825 10. $40.00

12418

8

Mr Spencer Clker
on acct for
the Louisville
Quarter
Octr 1825

Received Nashville 20th December 1825 of Mr Andrew J. Hutchings by the hands of Josiah Nichol fiftyfour dollars and fifty cents in full for tuition - room rent &c for one half of last session and also in full for room rent - use of Library & fire Wood - & Tuition for present session at Cumberland College

$54.50

Ph Lindsley

12419

Dec - 21st 1825

Dear Sir

Capt. Isaac Phillips of this City - an old and intimate friend of my fathers and of mine, has recently published a pamphlet on the Subject of his ~~sic~~ Dismissal from the Naval Service of the U.S. in the Year 1799 of which he informs me has sent You a Copy - the view which he gives of the Subject certainly presents a Case of extreme hardship on him and exhibits an instance of the exercise of a very high and questionable prerogative. -

My feelings of strong personal friendship and affection may possibly have a strong influence upon the judgement ~~of~~ I have formed of his Case and of the

(relief)

12420

relief he is entitled to at the hands of
the government - but I cannot help
believing that he has been unjustly
and deeply injured by the Conduct
observed towards him by the adminis=
=tration of that day - it was of a piece
with the rest of their policy - hasty -
inconsiderate and intemperate - looking
rather to temporary Considerations, than
to the Maintenance of the Solid and
permanent interest and honour of
the Nation - and it was to that policy
he was made the victim. -

The very Orders under which Capt.
Phillips sailed forbid him to vindicate
the honour of the National flag
in a manner which his own feelings
and Spirit would have prompted -
and placed him in the most peculiar
and embarrassing Circumstances - at
least he should not have been
Condemned unheard & ignominiously
(dismissed)

dismissed from a Service which he had faithfully and honestly sustained.—

At the earnest request of Capt. Phillips - I take the liberty of requesting you to peruse his pamphlet whenever a leisure hour may present itself from the numerous calls which I have no doubt are daily made upon your time and patience.—

I am sure it will be read with that Candour & impartiality which belongs to you,— and it would be a most pleasing consolation to Capt. Phillips to ~~that~~ know that it had made a favourable impression upon your mind whilst the knowledge of that opinion could not fail to produce an effect before that tribunal to which he appeals for investigation & justice.

I had flattered myself with having the pleasure of seeing (you)

12421

You again in Washington and improving
an acquaintance which afforded
me pleasure and instruction - but I
cannot but rejoice at the occasion
which detains you at home, since
it has afforded another opportunity
for the display of those principles, so
necessary ~~[illegible]~~ to the preservation of our
political institutions in the purity
which is essential to their existence
- and without which our government
instead of being a well organized
system of liberty, becomes the
mere creature of faction - intrigue
and corruption - as a recent
instance of usurpation too
lamentably proves. If your
principles had prevailed could it
ever have happenned, that a man
receiving but a minority of electoral
votes, and out of seventeen sovereign
(and)

and independent States, obtaining but
six votes in the Colleges chosen by
the people — could ever have been
put at the head of this Nation?
— how necessary therefore is it that
the people should still have a rally-
-ing point in you to concentrate ~~that~~
the feelings and principles embraced
in your address to the legislature of
Tennessee? It is my pride to have
been amongst the first to lend my
very humble efforts in aid of this
great Cause, and which the nation
sustained by so powerful a majority
— and whilst I have strength to
support me, it shall never be
abandoned — indeed sir — the affectionate
attachment of the people of Baltimore
to you had a deeper root than
(the)

12422

the patriots of the day would attribute
to the friends and Supporters of the
"military Chieftain" for the first office
in the gift of the Nation, and time
will ~~prove~~ show that the soundest judgement
approved of what the best feelings
of the heart prompted.—

I beg You to present my best
wishes to your amiable lady and
family and to believe me,
truly Yr friend & Servant
Geo. Winchester
21st Decr
1825
Baltimore

To
Genl
Andrew Jackson
Nashville
Tennessee.—

BALTIMORE
DEC
23

25

Genl
Andrew Jackson
Nashville
Tennessee

George Winchester
Esqr Baltimore
letter & copy of
answer

12433

Rec.d of Andrew Jackson
twenty eight dollars $\frac{75}{100}$ in
full for sixty three barrels
of corn Rec.d 23.d Decbr 1825

Thomas. Wilson

12424

J. Wilsons
Tuitn for
Boarders
15.75
78.75
1.25
80.00

4th Dec 1825

State of Tennessee }
Davidson County }

In pursuance of the inclosed commis:
:sion to me directed, from the court of Chancery at
Franklin, in the State of Tennessee I have caused
to come before me at the house of Andrew Jackson
in the county of Davidson on this 10th day of May
1825 Andrew Jackson aged about fifty nine years
a witness in a certain matter of controversy now
pending in the said court of Chancery between
Samuel R. Blythe complainant and
James Gwin and others defendants, who being
first duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelist of
Almighty god deposeth & saith - as to the first
Interrogatory put by James Gwin one of the
Defendants & here to annexed, he answereth and saith
that he is acquainted with James Gwin, Saml
R. Blyth and Hardy M. Cryer, and has been for
several years. To the second Interrogatory put
by the said James Gwin & here to annexed, he
answereth; I was solicited by Hardy M. Cryer & Saml
R. Blyth, to act as an arbitrator with Col. E.
Ward and Elijah Boddy, to settle a merchantile
differrence that had arisen between them &
Mr Samuel Gwin and was advised by them
that it was also at the request of Mr Gwin - and
at there request I agreed & did serve on said Arbi:
:tration at Gallatine in the month of Feby -
1823.
To the 3d Interrogatory put by the same and
here to annexed, this Deponent answereth and
saith; there was three points submitted by
the parties to the arbetrators in writing - the
first point was to the best of this deponents recollection
whether there was two firms, or but one, and if two
-what-

12425

what was the particular interest of each partner in said firm — 2 point, whether the transfer of the Bank Stock belonging to the firm of Saml K. Blyth & Co — by Saml K. Blyth to a firm in the name of Gwin, Washburn & Co — was Just & legal, or otherwise — 3 point, whether the debt called the Findly debt, and then pending in suit, should be paid by Saml K. Blyth & Co, or by Samuel K. Blyth Individually — but for more certainty of the three points sub=:mitted to the said arbitrators, this deponent begs leave to refer to the said points in writing, ~~and~~ filed with said award.

To the 4th Interrogatory put by same and hereto annexed; This deponent answereth & saith — that a note under seal Executed by Saml K. Blyth and William Trigg of date May 28th 1818 for the sum of four thousand and seventy six dollars, was laid before the arbitrators — and he believes the one now produced to him is the same upon which this deponent has put the Innitials of his name.

To the 5th Inter., put by same & hereto annexed —

This deponent answereth and saith — It was admitted by Saml K. Blyth in his Statement before the Arbitrators that the note for the four thousand and seventy six dollars, ~~note~~, aluded to in the 4th Interrogatory, that it was given in consideration of a note given by him to Dabny Findly Executor of J. Baron deceased, for the sum of $1900.66 2/3 cents also for a note given to D. Findly Executor of J Baron by McKorkle and Anderson & Saml K Blyth security and McKorkles note for ten dollars. and Sixteen hundred dollars borrowed by him the said Saml K. Blythe from the said D. Findly Executor

— dece —

for the use of the said firm of Saml K. Blyth & Co.
These sums with the interest thereon to the 28th
day of May 1818 the date of the note for the four
thousand seventy six dollars, this deponent under
=stood the admission of Mr Saml K. Blyth to
make the sum mentioned in said note under
seal & executed by him and William Griffin

To the 6th Interrogatory put by Same - this deponent
answereth and saith - that for greater certainty
he refers to the award of the arbitrators - but
this deponent has a clear recollection, that
Mr George Crockett merchant of Gallatine
was selected by the mutual consent of Saml.
K. Blyth James Gwin and H. M. Cryer to settle
the Books of the said firms, and if any evidence
appeared from said Books of said firms, of the
application of the said sixteen hundred dollars
alledged by Mr Saml K Blyth to have been
borrowed by him from ~~[illegible]~~ Executor
of J Baron deceased it should be passed to the
credit of the said Saml K. Blyth - or if any
credits should appear to any of the parties, or
any debits, from said Books which had been
overlooked by the arbitrators - then and in
that case Mr Crockett should enter the
credits or debits, but no other powers
was intended to be given Mr Crocket by
the award of the arbitrators as this deponent
verily believes, the object of the parties them-
=selves being to have a disinterested person
who understood accounts to settle up all
their Books - as soon as this was done then
the award in the belief of this deponent was
to be final.

To the 7th Interrogatory put by Same, this deponent
answereth & saith; that when the arbitrators
-called-

12426

upon the Complainant, to shew how he had applied the sixteen hundred dollars which he alledged he had borrowed from D. Findly for the use of the firm of Saml. K. Blyth and company — he Saml. K. Blyth, alledged that he had paid it into the Goffstown Branch Bank, for Stock purchased by, and for said firm — from the Testimony introduced before the arbitrators, it was conclusively to their minds shewn, that in this way it could not have been applied — It was — afterward alledged by Mr. Saml. K. Blyth that it had been sent on to the Eastward but from the production of the Books & other Testimony it was shewn to the satisfaction of the arbitrators that it could not be included in that sum — and Mr. Saml. K. Blyth failing to shew the application of this sixteen hundred dollars for the use of the Firm of Saml. K. Blyth & Co — The arbitrators awarded that he should pay this debt to Findly him=:self — But that ample Justice should be done him, Mr. Crockett was selected by the mutual consent of the parties to examine the whole Books, (blotters Journal & Ledger, and if it should ap=:pear from the Books that this sum of sixteen hundred dollars had been applied to the use of the firm it should be entered as a credit to the sd. S. K. Blyth

To the 8th. Interrogatory put by the same. this deponent answereth and saith — That they arbitrators did request the Complainant to have the Bank Books & the officers of the Bank, and clerks of the stores before them —

(Page 4th)

upon the Complainant, how he had applied (to which)
the sixteen hundred dollars which he alledged
he had borrowed from D. Findly for the use of
the firm of Saml. K. Blyth and company –
he Saml. K. Blyth alledged that he had placed it
into Bank, (the Gallatin Branch) for stock purchased by, and for
said firm – from the Testimony introduce
before the arbitrators, it was conclusively
to their minds shewn, that in this way it
could not have been applied – It was –
afterward alledged by Mr. Saml. K. Blyth
that it had been sent on to the Eastward
but from the production of the Books,
& other Testimony it was shewn to the
satisfaction of the arbitrators that it
could not be included in that sum –
and Mr. Saml. K. Blyth failing to shew
the application of this sixteen hundred
dollars for the use of the firm of Saml. K.
Blyth & Co – the arbitrators awarded that
he should pay this debt to Findly him=
=self – But that ample Justice should
be done him, Mr. Crockett was selected by
the mutual consent of the parties to examine the whole Books, (blotters
Journal & Ledger, and if it should ap=
=pear from the Books that this sum
of sixteen hundred dollars had been
applied to the use of the firm it should
be entered as a credit to the sd. S. K. Blythe

To the 8th Interrogatory put by the same this deponant
answereth and saith – that they arbitrators did
request the Complainant to have the Bank
Books & the officers of the Bank, and clerks of the stores before them –

— and this deponent believes they were all before the arbitrators and examined, and all the Books of the store except the books and all testimony that could be produced by Complainant to shew the application of the said sixteen hundred dollars, was requested by the arbitrators of him to produce; and all the evidence that he the complainant offered, was received and examined by the arbitrators, and duly weighed and considered, relating to the borrowing and application of the $1600 and every other of the points submitted to them.

To the 9th Interrogatory put by same, and here to annexed This deponent answereth and saith, that there was no evidence before the arbitrators that the Defts. James Gwin and Hardy M. Bryan had any notice of the transaction of the money borrowed from D. Dendy or the amalgamation of the private debts of Saml. K. Blyth, and the transaction of the complainant in giving the note of the firm of Saml. K. Blyth and Co. for these debts untill long after the transaction took place and the defendants positively denied having any such notice — nor did it appear from any evidence that these Defendants had any notice of the dissolution of the partnership or transfer of Gwin stock to Gwin Blyth and Co. untill after the dissolution was published in the news papers — from all the evidence adduced before the arbitrators it did appear that the transaction were done by complainant without the knowledge and consent of — James Gwin & H. M. Bryan the two of the defendants to the complainants bill — as this deponent verily believes —

To the 10th Interrogatory put by same & here to annexed — This —

12427

(page 6)

Deponent answereth & saith - That the complainant when Arbitrators met proposed, that the parties to the Submission should be sworn to stand to the award when made - This deponent replied that such an oath would be illegal and not binding on the parties - It was then stated, as this deponent believes, by the complainant, that each party to the Submission should make his statement of the facts in the points submitted on oath - This Deponent replied in substance as follows - that from the standing of the parties we would receive their statements of the facts in the case submitted, as tho it was on oath, without administering an oath to them - They were not sworn - This Deponent to the best of recollection doth answer to the question put, by interrogatory, that the complainant did state in his statement before the arbitrators, that in the 1818 D. Findly was in the neighbourhood of or in Gallatine when complainant informed Mr Findly that the firm of Saml. R. Blythe and Co wanted to borrow two thousand dollars - that D. Findly had but sixteen hundred to loan, which complainant stated he had borrowed for the firm of Saml. R. Blythe and Co - and that Mr Findly did propose that he the complainant should amalgamate this loan with the debts due Findly by the complainant McKorkle and Anderson but for a [illegible]

This Deponent further states, that whilst the arbitrators were in Gallatine and about the time they were closing their award, as he believes Mr D. Findly came to the room where the arbitrators were and was introduced to us - A conversation was entered into by this Deponent with said Findly on the subject of the $1600 loaned by him as executor to Mr Saml R. Blyth -

during the conversation, Mr Findly in substance observed that
Mr. H. M. Cryer had been very friendly to him
upon some occasion by being his security, and being informed by Mr
Saml K. Blyth, that ~~[illegible]~~ the money that
was wanted for the [illegible] he loaned it to him
was wanted ... Mr H. M. Cryer wanted to borrow money, on information
I asked him if he knew that H. M. ... no difference ... where he could have easily got
of this loan to Mr Cryer ... Mr Findly answered ... from the office
~~[illegible]~~ Mr Cryer wanted to borrow ... of them that
he ~~[illegible]~~ remarked ... with any idea of friend-
=ship ~~it did not ... part~~ ... that he should ~~do an act~~ to bind this friend Mr
Cryer for the payment of Mr Saml K Blyth
McKonkle, and Anderson's various debts, without
his application ~~knowledge and consent~~ nor did it
comport well with his duty as executor,
or guardian to the orphants whose estate
he had the care of, to deliver up the security
he legally held, for the ~~amount~~ thousand note
of Saml K. Blyth, given to bind the firm of
Saml K. Blyth and Co, one of whose under [illegible] his
friend, Mr Cryer was, who had served him as a friend,
and this too ~~without the knowledge and~~
~~consent of Mr Cryer~~ who [illegible] ... Then arose some warmth, ~~[illegible]~~
on both sides & the conversation with Mr
Findly ceased, ~~Mr [illegible]~~

To the 11th Interrogatory put by some ~~one~~ and hereto
annexed this Deponent answereth & saith that he did
not discover any thing of the kind ~~[illegible]~~

To the 12th Interrogatory put by some one and hereto
annexed this Deponent answereth & saith — that
the Arbitrators did not agree to postpone their
investigation ~~[illegible]~~ untill he the complainant could produce his
testimony nor did the arbitrators hear that
the complainant wished for further time
to produce any further testimony than he
had produced, untill the evening of the third

12428

(page 8th)

day of their examination, when he wanted time to prove ~~what was~~ ~~brought back and examined~~ the complainant entered his protest against the ~~after he had been fully examined, & examined for three days, and had been dismissed by the mutual consent of all parties — the arbitrators believing that the application was for delay would not grant the further time for the re-examination of Simon — the complainant protested~~ arbitrators making their award — which protest is on file with the award — to which this deponent ~~refers~~ for greater certainty refers — The arbitrators believing that the complainant intended to baffle ~~with their award~~ by way of ~~resort~~ to protest with them determined to proceed and had entered on the journal of the proceedings, ~~the following~~ the following the internal Memorandum "we the undersigned deem it &c (here insert the memorandum —)

This deponent in answer to the other part of the 12th interrogatory saith that the arbitrators did not believe the act of J. Given and J. M. Geyer in refusing to ~~pay~~ admit the note for $4076 to be binding on the firm acted fraudulently — but did believe from all the circumstances disclosed by evidence in the transaction that they were not bound as partners of the firm of Smith & Blyth and ~~to~~ to pay it — but did believe from the combination with D. Findley in the amalgamation of the firm ~~of~~ of Smith, Blyth, Whorton & Anderson ~~one of these~~ ~~[illegible]~~ before the firm of J. & K. Blyth was created, and the secrecy of the whole transaction that ~~parties~~ from long usage & ~~[illegible]~~ in ~~[illegible]~~ that as chancellors we were bound so to decree, and ~~awarded~~ accordingly.

24th Dec. 1825

Mr Given's statement
April 1817 — partnership — A. March
partnership 1818 — B — Blyth & Benj. Given
Gallatine — Given — at his farm — Blyth
executed a bond to D. Findley — C — for $4076 —
with his seal — Dr Frigg security — this bond
was given to F. for a private debt, for money
borrowed by B. of Findley — this done without G.
knowledge & consent, & which he refused to
pay — in 1819 — two notes was given
for first note without seal &c &c — 2 part to
statement — protested against notes &c —
in 1819 B. sold to Woodburn &c — conveyed
to D. 1/3 of both farms — to which he was
not entitled — contention see statement
oct. 1819 — B. advertised dissolution of
partnership see — E. & E. &c — stock
transferred stock 1820 — without his know
-ledge & consent — is ready to report of
to the superintendance of Stone of J. Given
B. & C. &c &c

Mr Boyer statement — whether one or
two companies — &c &c &c — refer to statement —
his confidence & Mr G. & B. &c — the conduct
of Mr B. sending such quantity of goods under
-ced him to believe that the store was
the ridge was a branch &c — Transfer
of stock by Mr B. was without his consent
dissolution without his knowledge or
consent — never consulted on the subject
of the note to Findley &c — protested those
notes to Findley &c &c — see statement —
two company &c &c
Mr [illegible] the statement — proposed to dissolve
C. B. [illegible] &c — 1818 Mr Given — proposed to another
store &c which he refused — and then
proposition [illegible]

12429

— a third proposition made by Mr Gwin &c &c see his statement — refers to articles — his reasons for signing them the explanation &c article referred to — Mr Boyer & himself concert but one person — gives the facts — 3000 $ of goods advanced — more goods, & more capital refers to Books — 1818 agreed to send goods from Gallatin to Mr Gwin's — the advantages by Mr Gwin over him & Mr Boyer — Stock transferred — proposition by Mr B. to sell to Mr Gwin & father &c &c —

— Mr Wenburn, a store keeper in Bos[illegible] Stone — proposition — the transaction between B. & Wenburn in the presence of Mr Gwin — the news paper in Gallatin referred to as proof = Stock paid in only $5000 — refers to the renewall of the notes. The firm of Gwin Wenburn & Company denied — & the legallity of it made void &c &c — The notes given to Fendly &c the 3d point, his reasons why he B. adopted not to pay it — refer to his statement —

Mr F[illegible] & B. also wanted to borrowed money $1600 was all F had — F wanted to expel [illegible] the debt of B. with that of the Col. see statement &c &c — Sept. 1819 the note to F taken up & divided by him — Mr B. Capital — see statement —

Mc Gwin on the first point submits the — whether but one copartnership or two — the [illegible] or two — & refers to the reads the articles — Mr B. [illegible] replies says [illegible] acknowledges that 2. articles [illegible] against his position

explaines how it happened by using the name of S.K. Blythe & Co instead of Blythe & Bryer 1477

Mr Gwinn replies that the good sent over was the remnants of Mr B store and the remnant of the Goods on hand in the store of S.K. Blythe & Co — Mr Blythe responds that it is true he brought on goods for himself & Bryer & he — goods opened in Novbr or Decbr 1818 — & sent over in August 1819 —

Mr Bryer his confidence was limited in these Gentlemen &c — never thought erroneous on the 2d outlets, until a difference between Mr B. & Gwinn — was under the impression that the interest on the first store was for his eldest son the 2d was for his second son —

Mr B. replies as to what Mr Gwinn as to difference &c — respects the settlement & his as to the amount of the two stores — his idea that settlement alluded to by Mr G was the difference of advance between the stores &c &c — Mr Gwinn contrary — Mr Bryer was not fixed — & under stood at a late date ~~settlement~~

of the firm at Mr Gwinn

2d point submitted Mr Gwinn stock taken by firm, he agreed to take 100 shares — there was 200 taken but does not know by whom — protest against the firm of Gwinn & another from & Co —

~~[illegible]~~ $1000

~~2~~

Bank — for $8000 — notified the Bank
that he protested against these notes —
notified the cashier not to take any note
but what his name was to — Mr Spring
that this stuff was for the ~~[illegible]~~ stock
taken by Blythe & Co — transferred by
Mr B. to Gwinn — Wm Ford & Co — to
which Gwinn protested — Mr Cryer
had become endorser — would not be:
:come a endorser — but become bound
for Cryer in a Bond dee which he
took up & produced & [illegible] —

3d point whether Mr B. shall pay the
firmly debt, or shall it be paid by S.K.B.
& Co — Bowman sole Mr B. bought $1000-66
this in 1816 — in all $2600 & some cents
:partnership in 1817 — in one year
after Mr B. took in these firmly notes —
borrowed of F. or Mr Gwinn states say $1600
& included all in the note of the firm —
these notes found in store, Mr B. stated that
these notes belonged to the firm — the large
note with seal — taken by Mr B. & splitting
to 2 notes because the first had a seal — the
last without seals — wants Mr B. to account
for the $1600 — as there is no voucher to show
it — Mr B. replies — Dennes collecan the $1600
borrowed & appropriated to the use of the firm.

1823

Continued, a receipt given by Mr B. for S. K. B. & Co. to I. Irwin
& Co for $300 this is corroborated, the proof given by
Mr Winburn & Irwin of the two distinct firms and the
manner the books were kept — Mr G. asked was there
any steps taken either you or Mr Winburn was deter- [a year]
=mined to have no interest — he answers, that Mr
King was allowed at that time $200 per year, and
he said he would be contented with the same
Irwin — that Mr B. Mr C. & Mr G. were present —
new Irwin executed 30th Octbr 1823. The notes
given to Kindly not given payable in Bank
but payable to Kindly by S. K. B. & Co — and —
which is embraced in one of the points submitted

Mr Dutton — 2. by Mr B. Want you to state what you
know of the firm of Winburn Irwin & Co — he
goes on to state about [illegible]

Mr Blyth sworn — spoke went last Summer
to camp meeting — had a conversation
with Mr Bayer. who requested him to say
to S. K. Blyth that he wanted him to do
something with the Kindly notes — was
surprised that these notes had not been
paid, as he had understood by his brother
that he had paid them — Mr Bayer said that
debt was contracted by his brother for his [illegible] which
private use — Accept $1600 for the firm
he said had been borrowed would have to
which he said he supposed would
pay his proportion of it.

Mr King sworn saith 2. did not we bring on
to Hendersonville in the year 1818 A. yes, in the
month of November or then in that year
for King Blyth & Co — 2. how much money
was carried on to meet the purchase by
B. for K. B. & Co at that time A. $1830 of
2. did K. B. & Co ever bring on goods but once A. no
[illegible]
2 by Mr Bayer what amount of goods did you
bring on at that time A. something above
$8000 — 2. under all disadvantages we [illegible]

12431

will not the business meet the demands &c
& wind itself up — A. I suppose it will —
but believe we will loose something —
Q was or was not the store broken open in
the month of Octr or Novbr 1819, and many
watches was taken out & cash $320 or 30 — some
watches &c &c — some others which was recovd
but some others not recovered —
Q — in the year [winter & spring of the] 1820, did we not send
to orleans a quantity of Bacon & Pork — A —
There was about 85.000 lb pork — upon
which there a loss, but cannot tell the
amount — had it not have been for
that loss, would not the firm would the
firm not been able to wind up — A. I can-
:not say — in 1819 sent Bacon to Alabama
on which we lost — was you here in
1818 when Mr Gwinn returned from Ca—
Q. was Mr Gwinn here when you went to
C. or Fayetteville on business for the B—k
Answer Mr G. was here when I went out
~~to C~~ the last time — I went out twice —
once before he returned — does not recollect
the amount he took out for the different
concerns —

Mr B. requests it to be shewn how J. Gwinn
has paid his private account with J Given
B: 260 —

have to annexed
Interrogatories by complainant - This Deponent to the first interrogatory by complainant answering that it was stated by complainant that he had sent Mr King to Columbia to exchange money & it was denied by defendants that they had any knowledge of that transaction to this Deponent only believes - as to the said Mr King went to Columbia this deponent with -out referring to the memorandum of Mr Kings testimony taken at the time of the arbitration this deponent cannot set forth

as to the second interrogatory - this deponent answereth that he did not charge his memory with the written testimony that did not relate to the subject matter before them & therefore does not recollect for whom besides the witness Mr King was bearer of money

D. A. & R. Blythe $160

as to the 3d interrogatory this deponent answereth that Mr King when sworn before the arbitrators, could give no satisfactory account either of the amount of money carried by him to Columbia or what was done - has no recollection of his then stating before the arbitrators his memorandum having been made

as to the 4th interrogatory this deponent answereth that the complainant in his first objection before the arbitrators did positively state that he had applied the money borrowed to the payment of the Bank stock purchase for the firm of D. A. & R. Blythe & Co

12432

but afterwards, when it was shewn by other evidence that it could not have been so applied, Mr Blyth stated that from the lapse of time & multiplicity of business, his memory might not be correct, & then stated he had sent it out by Mr Reeves to be exchanged for Eastern funds ~~to be taken out~~ to buy more goods.

To 5th Interrogatory, he answereth that William Trigg was security to one of the notes, for the same as this Deponent believes as stated in the interrogatory.

To the 6th Interrogatory this Deponent answereth & saith, he had no positive knowledge of the wealth of William Trigg, knew him as a merchant and would have thought him good for the amount of the sum of $1900.

To 7th Interrogatory this Deponent answereth & saith that it was stated by complainant that the notes of due by him to Reedy, were endorsed to the firm of S. K. Blyth & Co at the time of his amalgamating them with the borrowed money from Reedy & deposited in the store but it was denied by the Defendants that they had any knowledge of this for a long time afterwards, when these notes were found by Mr Bond Garman [illegible] an old pocket book or trunk in the store — this Deponent believes, that it did not appear from the testimony of Bond Garman who was store keeper that these notes were found in [illegible] the other notes belonging to the store [illegible] of this is not positive

8 Interrogatory — This Deponent to the 8th Interrogatory answereth & saith that it was admitted by the complainant himself that he had not given to the Defendants any notice of his borrowing this money — & it was stated by the Defendants that they had no notice of it for a long time after the money was alleged to have been borrowed — & it was secrete [illegible] to the Defendants [illegible] this Deponent takes [illegible] acknowledged to complainant & Mr [illegible] that he had loaned this money without giving any information to the Defendants —

9th Interrogatory this Deponent answereth that of his own knowledge [illegible] but that the firm of King Blythe & Co — admitted the complainant & Mr King [illegible] that the firm before the [illegible] that the firm was created about the time Mr King went out to Columbia to exchange money as before stated — it was admitted that the [illegible] complainant [illegible] to the [illegible] created before he went on to buy goods for J. R. Blythe & Co — and he bought goods for King Blythe & Co at the same time — but this Deponent does not know who besides King & Blythe formed the company —

10 This Deponent saith to the 10th Interrogatory [illegible] the admission [illegible] only [illegible] that he was the active agent of complainant [illegible] that he alone had any agency of said firm in borrowing the [illegible] money — the [illegible] always affected [illegible] of the [illegible]

2433

To the 11th Interrogatory this Deponent answereth and saith that it came to the knowledge of the arbitrators whilst investigating the subject before them — that after this money was alleged to have been borrowed by the complainant that he had formed a partnership with Mr Berry under the firm of S.R. Blythe & Co. & when he went on to the Eastward to buy goods for the firm of S.R. Blythe & Co. he also bought goods for Berry Blythe & Co. and ~~[illegible]~~ this circumstance ~~[illegible]~~ induced the arbitrators to believe that it was altogether proper that before S.R. Blythe the complainant should [illegible] getting a credit for the amount borrowed he should shew that it had been applied to the use of T.K. Blythe & Co. — but it might have been applied to the use of the firm of Berry Blythe & Co. This might have been a suggestion of this Deponent & was he still believes, a proper one from the whole circumstances of the case ~~[illegible]~~

~~[illegible] this Deponent believes [illegible] this fact [illegible] other [illegible] would have [illegible]~~

To the 12th Interrogatory this Deponent can not recollect that he ever did see the compt & [illegible] friendly together

To the 13th Interrogatory this Deponent answereth, that he has fully answered this in his answer to the first interrogatory [illegible] Boyer the Deft [illegible] to which he supposes this Deponent has given him the presumptive evidence of combination and fraud

between Lewis Pleasants & Fendly to which this
Deponent begs leave to refer & does refer
further saith that he has no knowledge of
the transaction being between Fendly & Pleasants only those that were made
known whether letters or an arbitration
except the acknowledgement of [illegible] or [illegible]
Fendly to this Deponent [illegible] in this cause
[illegible]

To the 14th interrogatory this deponent as a witness in particular does not think proper to make answer thereto—

To the 15th interrogatory this deponent answereth that the said Fendly & testimony before the arbitrators, shew that the [illegible] were not informed nor had any information of the whole transaction within the knowledge of J. R. Blythe [illegible] money was borrowed & the note [illegible] and given for the money [illegible] to J. R. Blythe & Co. including the private debts due by [illegible] other Fendly & which note was offered [illegible] without up by Lewis Pleasants & two [illegible] secrecy of the [illegible] the facts [illegible] transaction appears from the known before the [illegible] of the case [illegible] by the testimony & [illegible] arbitrators by the testimony of the parties

To the 16th interrogatory this deponent answereth that the proof as he has heretofore answered, that there was on the [illegible] there evidence of fraud by the [illegible] as he [illegible] secrecy of the transaction from the private debts before stated, and separating the borrowed & [illegible] of Lewis Pleasants with the money [illegible] the name of the giving a note under seal in the name of Jesse of J. R. Blythe & Co. taking up third giving [illegible] without seal for the same and [illegible] being able to [illegible] to the

12434

that the money borrowed was applied to the use of the Firm of S. K. Blythe & Co—

To the 17th interrogatory this deponent saith he has no knowledge of whether Wm. H. Cryer (or the Mr Boddie one of the arbitrators with Mr Crockett had refused to sign the award) applied to Mr Boddie for his reasons for withholding his signature whether he did not so apply — The Defts. H. M. Cryer once did shew this deponent a paper purporting to be signed by Mr Boddie giving his reason for withholding his signature from said award — Which reasons this deponent thinks well founded — and from the true intent & meaning of the first award conclusive to any mind to be fixed by the arbitrators without S. K. B. did shew before Mr Crockett the application of the money borrowed to the use of S. K. Blythe & Co he was not to receive a credit for it — but in giving that opinion this deponent had no desire to injure or prejudice the complainant, except the truth would so prejudice him, nor to favour any other person or to do anything disingenuous in the said interrogatory.

To the 18th interrogatory, this Deponent answereth & saith, that it was stated by the witness introduced before the arbitrators & he this Deponent believes, by Samuel Givin, that the first note was rendered & that Ferriby & S. K. Blythe was informed that one partner could not bind the other by note under seal, that the first was given upon him & others without seal given in lieu thereof and this complainant did admit this fact before the arbitrators

Mr Blyth continued — when he amalgamated these notes (Findlay's) he gave other notes well secured — secured — which he owns — this note ($4000) to Mr

Mr Boyer, at the time this note — he knew nothing of Finlay guarantee — he knew nothing whether money was borrowed — knows nothing by whom or how applied, except as stated by Mr B. & Mr Fealy — when he came to the knowledge, informed Mr B. of his dissatisfaction not satisfied with his explanation this a private debt with which the firm had nothing to do — these notes discountenanced Mr B. stock — (Mr B. acknowledges his original stock as a partner) & note there is no proof that there was any profits at the time of the sale to Winburn — or that all the debts being paid, there is any stock remaining!! & declaration of Mr Boyer that Mr B. said if the wreck of the firm would not pay these debts his Boyer's private property should not pay it —

Witnesses Mr Saml Gwinn to all the 3 points
Henry K. Winburn — Do - Do -
Wm. G. D. Duval — Bank business & declaration
Thos. W. Gwinn — Bank — Do

Mr Saml Gwinn — as to the first point he has nothing to judge from but the articles — The store on ridge was opened & kept at Mr Gwinns in the name of James Gwinn B. Co. — the store there is the house of S. H. Blyth & Co — the store there had many goods was sent over 2 by Mr Blyth about four thousand, or between 3 & 4 — the goods were entered in the ledger by Mr Boyer — and was the surplus over 3000 charged — It was charged to the firm of J. Gwinn & Co — he believes the whole stock was charged — groceries paid for by J. & flour furnished by his father — There was more goods sent there — there was I think $6000

it was conceived there was not sufficient to keep up two stores — and his father agreed to take them at cost & carriage & sell them there his impression was that James Given B & Co was to pay S. R. Blythe & Co. for them cost & carriage — both purchases 14 or 15000 $

In the first firm did Mr James Given pay in all his part in cash, or in cash & cash notes, does not recollect, but recollects he had a note on a Mr Bill for about $300 —

2d. point, as to the transfer of the stock — says he knows nothing about the transfer of the stock

Q. by Mr Blythe — do you recollect the conversation I held with you on the subject of my selling out my interest, A. I do — you proposed to sell me out for $1500 — and his stock, then on hand, which latter he intended to pay the debt to fendly — Mr Given what did you understand his pro Mr B. offered to sell, I understood his pro =posal was to sell his profits — Q by Mr C. did Mr B. propose to you to take on you the debt in Bank, A. he did not — Q by Mr B. how long after I made sale of my interest before you heard of any dissolution by Mr J. Given — Question or Mr Boyer — taken Day 1820 — Question by A. I at the time that publication of dissolution of partners h[illegible] did Mr J. Given or Mr Boyer know any thing of this publication before Mr J & Boyer did not — how long but the first time a they did not say but they objected to that — I cannot say but they objected to whom piece of this I made Mr G & B they both objected to whom I said Mr G might sell his interest to whom he pleased, but they would have nothing to do with Mr Winburn as a partner — Q. by Mr C. after the transfer as spoken of who was at that received the notes — A. here is the bank Book & the notes — the first note 5th of Novbr 1819 12th Novbr 1819 S. R. Blythe & Co. to Given Winburn & Co given by Mr Blythe — others of S. R. Blyth for Given Winburn & Co — In June 1818 I returned from Orleans, in the store [illegible] he found some notes three in number which is now before [illegible] — more ot—

Pocket Book, he enquired of Mr B. what notes they were, he answered they were notes for which he had given the notes of the firm and kept them as vouchers 2. by Mr C. did Mr B. then tell you that Mr J Gwinn & Mr C. knew it — he did not, did Mr B. then tell you that he had any authority from Mr C. or G. to give the notes of the firm for his private debts — he did not — did you know of any money at that time borrowed by Mr B. for the use of the firm — I did not, nor did I know any thing of money borrowed until Findly came to have this note renewed, 17 Sept 1819 — (three notes — 1. 444.11 / 2. 1900, 66 3/4 / 3. 10,65) Mr F. came here Mr F & Mr B. requested him to calculate the interest — (2355.42 3/4 / 1600 / 3955.42 3/4) requested him to draw two notes for the amount, he did so, but altho he had authority to sign notes would not as the note was so much larger than the three notes give them to Mr F. he went out, and as F. told him that he destroyed them & Mr B. drew & signed others — Mr G. nor Mr C. knew nothing of it — when he next saw them, he named the note to them & they denied the binding effect on them of that note, and they both declared they would not be bound by it — the first with a seal the cost without it being doubted by Findly whether one partner could bind others by a seal — knows nothing about the money borrowed from Mr F. nor never saw it — nor knew nothing of it — he & Mr B. paid into bank $2000 was the $1600 in the amt of the money in the memorandum produced answer, I am certain it is not —

Mr Winborn — The first I knew of the first part I knew there were two firms, but did not know of different interest — afterwards saw the articles, and Mr Gwinn & found there was different interest — I did you tell Mr B. of it. I did — explained — the third time they came they agreed, that

12438-7

I should not be considered as having any interest in
person after this I never considered myself as having
any thing to do in the firm — Q. by Mr B. did you
not after that time purchase a boat load of Tobacco
for J. G. & Co — A. They were buying at the time &
employed me else — Q. at the time you bought
did you buy the debts due from S. R. B. & Co. A.
at this time I was induced to believe that the
firm of S. R. B. owed but about 11 or 1200 $
Q. by Mr B. who directed you after you bought
from me to go to Nashville A. It was agreed ~~[illegible]~~
& Mr G. — Q. by Mr C. you did ~~[illegible]~~ Blyth owed to Mr
you understand what Mr Blyth there ~~three or the~~ about
Z. A that he owed to J. three notes — which Deponent
$2100 — which was three notes — Q. by Mr B. were you
was to give his note — Q. by Mr B. with the business of
not as well acquainted — my business was to
the store as any person — the store — never
attend to the people in the debt to Findly
knew any thing of this large — renewed the
antile after he had bought — name of Gwinn
notes in Bank in the a note to the
Wm burns & Co — explains accomodation for
of Mr Fulton in Bank — laid out in Tobacco —
silver was for J. Gwin & Co — debts paid without —
which was sold & the Estern witness — what day
Q by Mr C. to Mc Gwinn protesting against
know of Mr G & myself acknowledged. that
Mr B. at court paying Findly notes
[illegible] notes — protested against Mr B. C. & Gwinn
C & G. had — The parties deponent should
given by Mr Blyth whether Wm Burn or
all agreed that of the firms — after
have any interest in any himself or W. to have
which he never considered
any interest in A —
Mr David on the Bank business — whether Mr
G. did not notify Mr B. & Mr C. of the notes
were renewed in the name of Wm Burn & also a
he never would never pay a cent — not to receive
notice to Mr R. Cochran of Bank unless his
any note with a view to ~~being~~ him — Mr G. told Mr B
the name was signed to it that he would not relieve himself
B from his responsibility
or a partner

Mr Shields Given proves the note of the debt due in Bank. The
& states he &c Mr B. have $1600 in [illegible] with [illegible]
the note [illegible] for many [illegible]

This Deponant to the first interrogatory put by Hardy
Mc Cryer one of the Defendants & here to annexed
answereth & saith that he has no recollection of
ever seeing the paper, a copy of which is transcribed in
the body of the interrogatory now under considera
=tion, at the time of the arbetration in Gallatin
- recollects the substance of a conversation
at the table between the arbitrators after they
had made their award, which this deponant
supposes gave & believes rise to the note, which is made
part of the 1st interrogatory. This deponant believes
there must be an error in the phraseology of
this paper where it introduces ~~the words~~ after the
word "Mr Crockett" the words "cause to be shewn
by the company," if it was intended thereby, they
Defendants Hardy Mc Cryer & Gwin - This ~~Dep~~
Depont begs leave to state his reasons for this
belief - The arbetrators had awarded S. K. Blythe
to pay the whole Findly Debt - first, because he
had borrowed the money without the knowledge or
consent of the other partners - because he had
amalgamated the sum alledged by him to have
been borrowed with his own individual debts to
Mr Findly and given the note of S. K. Blythe & Co for the same - before
the arbetrators, because he had in his statement
alledged by him to be, stated that he had applied the money
so borrowed to the payment
- of -

12438

- of the Bank Stock bought for the firm of S. K. Blythe
and Company - which was shewn by other testi=
:mony, that it could not have been so invested -
and because he afterwards stated that he had sent
it out to Columbia by his partner Mr
King of the firm of King Blythe & Co - & because
when Mr King was called upon sworn and
examined before the arbitrators he gave
no satisfactory account of this matter, not
being able to state how much money he
did take with him to Columbia, or how it ~~was~~ had been disposed -
Therefore Having awarded S. K. Blythe to pay this debt
for the reasons before stated, and Mr Blythe
being the active partner of the firm, we
could not consistently with our award direct
that before Mr Crockett S. K. Blyth & Co, including
Gryer & Gwinn, should shew how this money was applied -
~~that~~ Gryer & Gwinn always denying any knowledge
of the money being borrowed, or of its having been applied to the use of the firm of S. K. B & Co. It appeared
before the arbitrators, that at the time the
money borrowed was alledged to have been sent
to Columbia by Mr King - Mr Blythe was
a partner of King Blythe & Co and that Mr
Blyth had laid in goods for that firm & the
time he went on and laid in goods for the
firm of S K Blythe & Company, not long
after this money was said to be borrowed
and from this fact it struck us forcibly
at least this deponent, that ~~this money~~
Mr Blythe should shew by legal proof
that the money borrowed had been applied to the
use of the firm of S. K. Blythe & Co - least it
might have been applied to the use of
the other firm of King Blythe & Co - When the
award was made all the arbitrators con=
:curred, that Mr Blythe should be notified
that if he could shew by legal evidence to Mr Crockett the
application of the sixteen hundred dollars
alledged by him to have been borrowed, to the
use of the firm of S. K. Blythe & Co that he should
and would have a credit for it, and this

requested
Deponent believes, that Col. Word was ~~to~~ ~~give~~ to Mr. S. R. Blythe this
to ~~give~~ this information ~~to~~ ~~Mr~~ ~~S.R.~~ ~~Blythe~~ ~~&~~
~~Deponent believes he had left the room before the note~~
~~copy of which is produced in the interrogatory was written~~
To the second interrogatory put by Hardy M. Bryan one of the
Defendants & here to annexed D. this Deponent answereth
that as well as his memory serves him he has substantially
answered this interrogatory in a former deposition
given in this cause in his answer to part of the
12th interrogatory put to him on that examination
but as interrogated he again answereth that the
arbitrators, from the secrecy observed by complainant
towards Defts in borrowing the money from Mr Fendly
Mr S. R. Blythe amalgamating his private debts due
Fendly before the firm of S. R. Blythe & Co. was
formed, with the sum alledged to have been
borrowed by him from Fendly, and giving to
Fendly a note for the whole amount under seal in the
name of S. R. Blythe & Co without giving to his
partners any information of the transaction. Mr Fendly Blythe
afterwards as it was ~~submitted to the arbitrators~~ being informed that one partner
could not bind another by note under seal
Mr ~~S R Blythe~~ taking up the first note, & giving two other
notes without seal in the name ~~of~~ ~~the other partners~~
& Co to bind the firm and this written & Mr Blythe not being
able to shew to the arbitrators that he had applied
the money alledged to have been borrowed to the
use of the firm of S. R. Blythe & Co therefore from the
whole circumstances of the case, as detailed before
the arbitrators, ~~with the~~ ~~fairness~~ ~~of the transaction~~
~~from Bryan & Given~~, ~~there~~ ~~were~~ strong presumptions of a combination with Fendly to
defraud the Defendants, such as arbitrators
were bound acting as chancellors to presume, and
~~a bond~~ did decree & award accordingly — as to the
transfer of the stock in the Cape Fear Bank
it appeared to the arbitrators that the firm
of Given Washburn & Co had been made by
Mr Blythe without the knowledge or consent of Bryan and
Given — that Mr S. R. Blyth had no power to
cocate it, & the transfer of the stock from
the firm of S. R. Blyth & Co to that of Given
Washburn & Co was without authority, ~~from~~
consequently ~~&~~ void & awarded accordingly —
D.

12439

Rough Draft of A.J.
Deposition Blythe
vs Grayer & Gueren
taken 24th Decbr
1825 at Will: Sanders

24th Dec - 1825

To the first Interrogatory put by Saml. K. Blythe Complainant - and hereto annexed to Andrew Jackson, the deponent answereth & saith - that the paper mentioned was before the arbitrators, or a paper that had such a publication in it, it was acknowledged by all the parties that such publication had been made, but the date of the publication this deponent does not now recollect -

To the 2d. Interrogatory put by the same, and hereto annexed, this deponent answereth that he does not recollect ~~whether such~~

To the 3rd. Interrogatory put by same and hereto annexed - this deponent answereth and saith that there was no written or oral testimony before the ~~arbitrators~~ shewing that the defendants I. Gwin & H. M. Cryer were consented to the dissolution of the firm of Saml. K. Blythe & Co, or ever consented to have any thing to do with the new firm of Gwin Winburn & Co, or ever consented to the transfer of the Bank Stock from the firm of Saml. K. Blythe & Co to the new created firm of Gwin Winburn and Co, but on the contrary that these two defendants protested against the dissolution of the old firm, the creation of the new, and all acts done in bank by S. K. Blythe as agent for the new firm - The Bank Books were before the arbitrators, as this deponent believes - and it there appeared that all the business was transacted in bank by S. K. Blythe for the firm of Gwin Winburn & Co - that is the first renewal of notes & as this deponent now recollects the transfer of the stock in Bank -

To the 4th. Interrogatory put by same and hereto annexed this deponent answereth & saith, that this deponent does not recollect of any dispute arising before the arbitrators with regard to the possession of the Books and effects belonging to the ~~original~~ firms

This deponent states that there were three ~~firms~~

12440

submitted for their consideration in writing by the parties to the submission, to which points alone the arbitrators turned their attention and brought all the ^evidence collateral circumstances which was introduced to elucidate these points. It being stated by the parties, that when these three points submitted in writing were settled the parties could settle their business—

To the 5th Interrogatory put by Sowne & heretoannexed this deponent answereth & saith. That he has some knowledge of mercantile transactions, and does believe it reasonable, and right, when a member of the firm borrows mony, that he ought to make an entry of it on the Books ^of the firm, that all concerned might see & know the state of the business— this deponent does therefore believe that it was ~~only~~ reasonable ~~that~~ that at any period ^during the existence of the copartnership when any of them the ^copartnership should be able to shew, that he had borrowed the mony of D. Fendly & that it had been applied to the use of the firm— ~~this~~, this deponent believes that in this case ^this altogether reasonable, as it appears the mony was borrowed without the knowledge of the other partners ^or complainant, and amalgamated with ~~the~~ private debts— In all mercantile transactions ~~of this kind~~, this deponent never knew an instance where an entry of mony borrowed was not made ^or caused to be made ~~in~~ the Books of the firm— by the partner borrowing—

To the 6th Interrogatory put by Sowne and hereto annexed this deponent answereth and saith that this deponent at this time does not recollect the mony borrowed from D. Fendly being the only borrowed mony in dispute, this deponent has not charged his recollection on this point— but does recollect that evidence was laid before them of mony borrowed from the Bank— either by entry in the Books or memorandums in writing—

To the 7th Interrogatory put by Sowne and hereto annexed this deponent answereth and saith— That he has no distinct recollection on this subject— and referring to the memorandum

of the Testimony taken before the arbitrators this
deponent made no note on the subject – this
deponent cannot from recollection of them pre
say any particularly on the subject of this
interrogatory – ~~having taken any notes~~
~~but refers to the~~ three deponents ~~to be annexed~~
~~to the arbitrators~~

To the 8th Interrogatory put by same and hereto
annexed, this deponent, does not recollect – refers
to the Books

To the 9th Interrogatory put by same and
hereto annexed this deponent answereth, that
James Gwin as he believes got a credit for the
amount of some note, but whether the one
aluded to in the interrogatory this deponent
cannot say but refers to the minutes of
the arbitrators – this deponent believes that
a sum for which J. Gwin got a credit for
was part of the money sent to the Costwood
all which will appear reference being
had to the minutes of the arbitrators which
was as this deponent believe filed with the
award –

To the 10th Interrogatory put by same & hereto
annexed, this deponent sayeth at present
he has no recollection, ~~and declines~~ –

To the 11th Interrogatory put by same and here
to annexed This deponent answereth & saith
that by the Testimony of ~~James~~ Samuel Gwin
there was twelve hundred dollars in Specie of
his fathers money in a Stocking – and ~~the~~
~~balance~~ five hundred dollars of money
brought by him from orleans or St Stephens
paid in to bank for the stock bought for
the firm of S.K. Blythe & Co, and a note
given as this deponent believes for one
~~$1000~~ making in all $2000 – but from
whom S. Gwin said the $500 belonging to the Stocking
was got, this deponent does not now recollect

12441 38

~~to Interrogatory 12th hereto annexed and put by same this deponent recollects that the note of 28th of May 1818 for $4076. by S.R. Blyth & Co & William Trigg was laid before the arbitrators, but by whom does not recollect — but believes by [illegible] Gwin was stated he had found the [illegible] among old [illegible] in the store of S.R. Blyth with some~~ —

To the 13th Interrogatory put by same and hereto annexed this Deponent answereth & saith — that the Defendants J. Gwin & H. M. Cryer, always denied having any possession of any thing to do with, the note given to D. Fendly for the $4076 — or the two notes into which it was afterward split — or any legally, or moral responsibility to pay the same — and declared at all times when speaking in this deponent hearing that they never would untill compelled by law —

To Interrogatory 14th put by same & hereto annexed this deponent answereth & saith — that the Defendants J. Gwin & H. M. Cryer acknowledge before the arbitrators their knowledge of Fendly holding the two notes given by complainant to Fendly in the name of S.R. Blyth & Co for the note for $4076 and stated & acknowledged that Fendly had brought suits on these notes — which were then pending — and which was one point submitted to the arbitrators to determine whether S.R. Blyth & Co, or S.R. Blyth individually should pay the same —

To the Interrogatory 15th put by same and hereto annexed — this deponent answereth, that it was acknowledged by all the parties to the submission, that the note of Blyth [illegible] $1907 [illegible] and Anderson with Blyth security for $644.11 and Markle note for ten dollars 65 cents and the $1600 said to be borrowed from D. Fendly with interest on the notes made the amount of the note of $4076 signed by S.R. Blyth & Co & William Trigg security —

(Page 6) 24th Dec - 1825

To the 16th Interrogatory put by Complainant and hereto annexed, this deponent answereth and saith that the notes mentioned in said Interrogatory was stated by Complainant to have been procured by him of the firm of S.K. Blyth & Co, when he had them amalgamated with the money he said he had borrowed from D. Frindy — It was in testimony before the arbitrators by Saml Gwin, that when he returned from the lower country that he found them in an old pocket Book in the Store and that S.K. Blyth told him after he had found them, they were filed as vouchers against him. S.K. Blyth —

To Interrogatory 17th put by same and hereto annexed deponent saith, that the evidence as far as he now recollects it was that the notes remained in the pocket Book in the Store, and there notes were produced by complainant to the arbitrators

To the 18th Interrogatory put by same and hereto annexed this deponent answereth that he does not recollect whether the Defts did or did not

To Interrogatory 19th put by same and hereto annexed this deponent answereth, that Saml Gwin was one of the witnesses, and might be called one of the principle witnesses he being one of the clerks in the Store, but there were many others, amongst whom were all those who had acted as clerks in the Stores, & officers in Bank & some others —

To Interrogatory 20th put by same and hereto annexed — This deponent answereth, that Mr Fenton cashier of the Bank was before the arbitrators & I believe brought with him the Bank Book — but of this he is not positive but the arbitrators had all the information that they & the parties thought necessary for them to come to a just conclusion.

To the Interrogatory 21st put by same and hereto annexed this Deponent answereth and saith

12442

that it was admitted by the parties that the Bank stock of T. K. Blythe &co, was transferred in the usual form to the name of the firm of Gwin Winburn & Co, by S. K. Blythe but his power to create a new firm without the knowledge & consent of the two Defendants, J. Gwin & H. M. Cryer, and To transfer their stock in Bank was denied by them — This deponent not being further Interrogated, sayeth not.

Andrew Jackson

by consent of parties, examined by A. J. Donelson — in presence of the parties & the Justice of the peace H. Gleaves J. P. by [illegible].

12

Saml K. Blythe
vs
J. Gwin & others
A. Jackson Deposi=
=tion — Copy

1835 Andrew Jackson Junr. To Josiah Nichol Dr

					$	cts
June	11	1 Silk Hankerchief	6/	"	1	00
	15	2 1/2 Yds Silk striped driling	12/	"	5	00
		2 " domestic	3/	1.00		
		6 Skeanes of Silk	9d	" 75		
		2 1/2 Yds Rusia duck	3/	1.25		
		1 Vest pattern	15	2.50		
		3/4 Yds Black linnen	2/3	" 28 1/4		
		1 1/4 " Domestic		" 37 1/4		
		2 doz Buttons	9d	25	6	40 3/4
	16	4 1/2 Yds Wellington Stripe	3/	2.25		
		1 1/2 " Domestic	2/3	" 56 1/4		
		3/4 " Rusia duck	3/	" 37 1/2		
		1/4 " Drab Cloth	18/	" 75		
		4 Skeines Silk	9d	" 50	4	43 3/4
	15	7/8 Yds Drilling	12/	.		25
	16	1 Penknife	6/	.	1	00
		3 Yds Stripe Jeans	3/9	1.87 1/2		
		1 doz buttons	9d	" 12 1/2		
		1 Ball box	9d	" 12 1/2	2	12 1/2
	30	1 Trunk	18/		3	00
July	1	1 pair of Pumps	15/	2.50		
		2 " Socks	3/	1.00		
		1 Hankerchief	7/6	1.25		
	9	1 Bridle per Self	21/	3.50		
		1 Fine Hat	60/	10.00	18	25
	11	Cash advanced you	18/		3	00
	17	Cash per Self	6/		1	00
	28	1 Hag Hkf	7/6		1	25
Augt	7	Cash advanced you	12/		2	00
	9	Cash dittos	6/		1	00
	15	1 penknife	4/6		"	75
	17	1 pair of Shoes	12/		2	00
		Amt Carried over		.	52	47

Dec 26 – 1835

12444

					$52	47
Sept	10	Cash	60/	10.00		
		3 Yds Cloth	$14.	42.00		
		1/2 ditto Drab Cloth	15/	1.25		
		1 Steam loom	3/	1.50		
		9 Skeins twist	9d	1.12½	55	87½
		1/2 Yd of Velvet		2.25		
		1 Sett of Buttons	"	.75	3	00
	13	To Amt paid Wm Nichol and Vault for goods and Cash Acd of them from the 19th Feby to the 15th July last per bill			15	87½
	14	Paid Mr Stout for making 1 Coat and 2 pair of pantaloons		16.00		
		1/2 Yd domestic	3/	.75		
		2 Skeins Silk	9d	.25	17	00
	28	1 3/4 point Blankets	12/	2.00		
		Cash advanced you	6/	1.00	3	00
Oct	5	This Amt pd Mr Stout for making a suit of Black Cloth		16.25		
		1 Gun Cock per Self	18/	3.00		
		1 Cotton Hdkf	3/	.50	19	75
	7	1lb of Lead & 1/4 lb powder			"	37½
	28	1 pair Pumps	15/		2	50
		1 " Silk Hose	9/	1.50	1	50
Novr	3	Paid Mr Crockett for 1 Saddl & Sursingle			11	87½
	4	1 Algebra	12/	2.00		
		1 Box blacking	1/6	.25		
		1 pair Shoe brushes	2/3	.37½		
		1 Candle stick	2/3	.37½		
		1 pair Snuffers	4/6	.75	3	75
	10	1 pocket Knife	6/		1	00
	14	This Amt loaned you	21/		3	50
					$191	47

					191	47
Novr	19	1 Handkerchief	9/	1.50		
		1 pair Gloves	6/	1.00		
		1 Bandana Hdkf	6/	1.00		
			20/	10.00		
	23	2½ yds Cassimere per self	10/6	4.37½		
		2½ " Cassinet	9d	" 50		
		½ Skeins Silk		1.00		
		4 yds domestic	3/			
		2 doz buttons	9d	" 25	19	62½
	24	Paid Mr Cheatham for washing			50	00
		at the College the present Session	9/		1	50
Dec	8	Cash advanced you				
	26	Cash paid Mr Stewart for making 2 pair of pantaloons and finding trimmings			6	50
					39	00
		Paid Dr Linsey for the present Session			$ 308	09½

12445

Andrew Jackson [illegible]
Acc^ts } With
Josiah Nichol

Hermitage Decbr 28th 1825

Sir

I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 3rd instant, with its inclosure for which I thank you. ~~I have read~~ your communication with much satisfaction had I been in Congress it would have given me much pleasure to have lent my feeble aid to whatever would have promoted the prosperity of Florida & I shall always feel a deep interest in its welfare. ~~[illegible]~~ public men must ~~[illegible]~~ expect to meet with opprobrium & calumny – but what ~~the~~ a great consolation when we ~~[illegible]~~ review our public ~~[illegible]~~ course, and find that purity of intention, and unerring rectitude of principles, inspired ~~all~~ our actions and the public good & not private agrandizement induced all our acts. These are balms to the mind, that ~~all the~~ wealth, ~~[illegible]~~ power cannot give without them.

I am ~~Sir~~ very respectfully

your mo. obt. servt.

12446

Free
Jos. M. White

Genl Andrew Jackson
Nashville
Tennessee

Col Mr White
Delegate in
Congress letter
& rough Draft
of answer—
Decbr 29th 1825

Dec 1825

we the undersigned deem it proper to make the
following memorandum & note, that Mr S. R. Blyth
on this day, after the subject matter had been sub-
-mitted and under their investigation three days
and after Mr Van buren had been before them sworn & examined,
& reexamined, there for the space of three days, and
after making it known to the undersigned, that
if they were done with him he would go home
shewing [illegible] & [illegible] upon
and after all the Books papers & [illegible]
-ed to in the written statement by Mr S. R. Blyth
which had been [illegible] by S. R. Blyth, noted, & deliberated
had been referred [illegible]
one and after repeated enquiries from the
undersigned of Mr S. R. Blyth, if he had any
other [illegible] evidence to the points submitted
to us for our award, or any points that he thought
out of them, Having the Journals & Ledgers of
the firms laid before us— did present the
protest Marked A. I. E. W. & E. B. which after
due deliberation, did believe could have no bearing
on the subject matter submitted to us, [illegible]
—our—

12447

Dec. 24, 1825 ante

decision & award, Whatever benefit ~~could~~ might be derived
from the Blotters, memoranda Books &c &c in
the said protest aluded to, ~~might~~ could be had before
Mr Crockett the Gentleman chosen by Mr
S.K. Blyth, J. Given & H. M. Bryer to settle
their Books — and the said S.K. Blyth in
his said protest not having ~~stated any further~~ [illegible]
fact that Mr Winburn would establish, other
than what he had been in terms [illegible] or and [illegible]
it appearing to the undersigned, that the protest
could answer no other purpose but delay — we
were induced to make the foregoing award.

[Dec 1825]

My Dear Sir

yours of the 2nd instant is just to hand, acknowledging the receipt of mine, inclosing the claim of the good old veteran Mr Taylor - and I hope relief may be extended to him.

permit me to assure you, that it would have given me much pleasure to be with you - but I have always thought self gratification ought to yield to principle - the moment therefore, that I was advised that the Legislature of Tennessee had again brought my name before the nation, for the next Presidential canvass, the principles upon which I had always acted, pointed to the proper course I ought to adopt. I believed that the precedent I was about to establish, of abandoning office might have a better effect to check the growing corruption of the times, than my best exertions otherwise could do - at least in future time it will have its effect; and my dear sir, I could think of recommending maxims to others that I did not practice on myself - hence I resigned, to establish the only principle that I believe will perpetuate our happy government, that is, by keeping their agents free from temptation.

I could not attend the meeting of commissioners appointed to fix on a site for the Theological seminary - I wrote the board -

and gave it as my opinion, from the Inlands
that it ought to be short to form a [illegible], union, that it ought to be
located ~~established~~ in Ohio in west union, or Cincinnati
whichever place would give it most - I have
not yet heard from the board.

Mrs J. has had a very serious illness from
which she is slowly recovering - this has con-
=fined me to my house for five weeks.

It will give me much pleasure to
hear from you occasionally when a leisure
moment occurs - present me to Mr
Calhoun your brother colleage, and believe me
your friend A. J.

Col. R. M. Johnston

The soldier and the patriot may the scenes of domestic privacy prove welcome and honor and tranquility attend the evening of his days

Major General Andrew Jackson
per R. J. H[illegible] Jr

[1825]

12449

Andrew Jackson
R. Haugh

R. Haugh
Enclosing a toast

Banquet - to Mr
Coleman

Please receive my paper for Six Months as a small tribute of respect and great esteem I have for him who I fondly anticipated would have been the Chief Magistrate of the United States

Genl Jackson

Milie

12450

(Reference, the Govr of Tenne.)

[1825?]

Mr Wylie note with his
News paper for Six Months
complementary -

[1825?]

Gentlemen:

The congratulations of my fellow citizens of the city and county of New York presented here on the return of this day, and accompanied with such unqualified assurances of their confidence and favor, fill me with no ordinary sensations. Sensible only of having discharged the duties which have been allotted to me, in my career as a citizen of our common country, with an honest zeal to promote its prosperity, I was not prepared for the flattering distinction which you have conferred upon them, nor can I receive it but as a proof of the liberality and kindness of those who authorised you to express it, and who have been pleased to identify my name with events which are glorious to the republic because Providence assigned me an instrumentality in the struggles which effected them.

I am Gentlemen, more than compensated for the toils and privations which I have endured in the cause of my country, in the consciousness which allows me to accept the tokens you are pleased to present of the approbation of so numerous and patriotic a portion of my fellow citizens: This is the highest reward to which a freeman can aspire in a Government founded on the equal rights of its citizens and where by the spirit of the constitution those citizens control its operations and are dedicated to its service. I

12451

pray you, therefore, to assure those you have the honor to represent of the high gratification your ~~kin~~ visit has afforded me, and that I shall ever retain a grateful recollection of so signal a mark of their regard.

It is true, Gentlemen, this fair portion of the west was rescued from the grasp of a foreign foe by the assumption of a power on my part, at variance with the regular operation of our sacred constitution and laws; and you have done justice to the necessity which dictated it. Acting upon the principle that the safety of the people is the supreme law, and that it was better they should attempt a glorious deliverance from the dangers which menaced them by a patriotic suspension of their invaluable rights, than contend for their shadow amidst the arms of the enemy, and thereby sacrifice the substance forever, I shrunk not from the responsibility which the crisis devolved on me. Had I have done otherwise I should have been a traitor to my country.

I receive with Gratitude, ~~Gentlemen~~ the high estimate which as individuals ~~Gentlemen~~, you are pleased to give to my official conduct. That our Government was

124

constituted for the happiness of the people, and that its officers are the instruments of their will and designed for their welfare, are maxims which I learned from the fathers of our Revolution, and I am now too old to depart from them. They spring from the same source with the great principle of rotation in office – a principle which cannot be too solemnly impressed upon the attention of the American people. It is the medium of their sovereignty ~~by which their~~ by which their renovating influence is conveyed to every department of the Govt, and the weak points in the system detected & fortified so as to bear a part in the great cause of liberty. That you should regard my example in retiring from office after the objects of the trust had been ~~executed~~, and commingling with the people ~~again~~ in the private pursuits of life, as illustrating the great value of this principle, is an honor which I shall ever prize.

I receive, Gentlemen, the medal ~~for~~ commemorative of the completion of the Erie canal, with feelings of the highest gratification. and interest. It displays the great resources of the State of New York

12452

in talents, & enterprise, & wealth, it has sets a fit example to her sister states which if adopted by them will promote their best interests - in short its accomplishment well deserves to be signalised by the arts

A work displaying in such an eminent degree the resources of your state - its talents, enterprise & wealth; and presenting to her sister states a model of improvement worthy of their imitation deserves to be signalised by the arts -

The kind manner in which you have executed the trust reposed in you on this occasion, Gentlemen - have inspired me with the most lively sentiments of affection and regard for your character - which I pray to you to accept with my sincere prayers that you may be safely restored to the bosom of your families & friends

[1825?]

Col Hamilton & others

(1) Deputed to present the congratulations of the city & county of New York on the return of the 8th &c — & to assure you in behalf of "the deep & grateful sense they entertain of your many and great public services and especially of your defence of Orleans, a defence which in their judgement stands unparalleled in the annals of war and will adorn one of the proudest pages in the history of our republic". That regarding you as one of the most distinguished and virtuous of their fellow citizens they unite with the republicans throughout the Union in the intention to confer upon you the highest office in the gift of a free people.

2. As individuals that they concur in the sentiments which it has been their duty to express as delegates. and although they have no authority to speak for the great body of Republicans throughout the State of New York, yet judging from the community of interest, the common principles & sympathies which govern them they hazard nothing in saying that their sentiments accord with those of the city.

3d. In that spirit of frankness which should characterise the intercourse of freemen, they declare that notwithstanding the vast debt of gratitude which your military services impose on the country, they do not consider these as of themselves sufficient to justify the distinction which it is their pride to award you.

12453

_their reasons for that distinction flow from a higher source first, because you are the last instance in which the President can be selected from that revered band of Patriots to whose heroism & sacrifices they are indebted for the privilege of electing their own rulers. again, because in discharge of the various duties which have been devolved upon you have evinced talents, patriotism & integrity always honorable to yourself & conducive to the public weal. Because by uniformly resigning or declining numerous civil & military trusts where the public good did not require your services, you set an example worthy of [illegible] & Republican principles, illustrating that offices were created for the public welfare and not for the gratification of individual interest or ambition.

Because you have ever been submissive to the constitution & laws except in one instance, and then their very existence was jeopardised. the responsibility assumed was justified by necessity, and required in its execution the heart of a brave & sincere patriot.

4th. New York is confirmed in the belief of your eminent fitness for the Presidency because your whole life assures her that the early principles you advocated are still cherished with ardour and time has proved that they are founded in wisdom

12454

"more especially has a state of war endeared them to the People, a circumstance which whilst it proves their stability & fitness makes them worthy the support of all true lovers of liberty. Of these principles you are now the champion, and we trust have the guardianship of Providence.

Fortunate man. Upon this glorious field thirteen years ago, it was your happy lot to rescue one of the richest & fairest portions of the Union from a foreign foe, and to identify your name with the military renown of the nation. Here again we hail you in another & more honored character. The distinguished of a grateful nation called from your retirement by the people to renovate and purify their government.

Your triumphs are those of liberty, their fruits the honor of your country, the lasting happiness of her sons, the benefit of the world.

5th

We take this occasion, from the corporation, to present to you a medal commemorative of the completion of the Erie Canal.

12454

[1825?]

Gentlemen

The congratulations of my fellow citizens of the city and county of N. York presented here on the return of this day, and accompanied with such unqualified assurances of their confidence and [illegible], fill me with no ordinary sensations emotions. Sensible only of having discharged the duties which have been allotted to me, ~~in my career~~ as a citizen of our common country, with an honest zeal to promote its prosperity, I was not prepared for the flattering distinction which you have conferred upon my exertions in its behalf ~~upon them~~. I receive it as a proof of the liberality and kindness of those who are thoroughly [illegible] in respect, and who have been pleased to identify my name with events which are glorious to the republic, because providence assigned me an instrumentality in the struggles which effected them. I am gentlemen, more than compensated for the toils and privations which I have endured in the course of my country, in the consciousness which allows me to accept the tokens ~~your presentations~~ [illegible] of the representations of the [illegible] and [illegible] of my fellow citizens [illegible]. This is the highest reward a freeman can aspire in our government founded on the [illegible] the spirit of the constitution [illegible] citizens

-control its operations and are dedicated to its service. I pray you, therefore, to assure your constituents of the high gratification your visit has afforded me, and that I shall ever retain a grateful recollection of this signal mark of their regard.

It is true Gentlemen, this portion of the west was rescued from the grasp of a foreign foe by the assumption of a power on my part, at variance with the regular operation of our sacred Constitution and laws; and you have done justice to the necessity which dictated it. Acting upon the principle that the safety of the people is the supreme law, and that it was better they should attempt a glorious deliverance from the dangers which menaced them by a patriotic suspension of their inviolable rights, than contend for their *shadow* amidst the arms of the enemy, and thereby sacrifice the substance, I shrunk not from the responsibility which the crisis devolved on me. Had I done otherwise I should have thought myself a traitor to my country.

I receive with gratitude the high estimation which, as individuals, you gentlemen are pleased to give to my official conduct. That our government was constituted for the happiness of the people, and that its officers are the instruments of their will and designed for their welfare, are maxims which I learned from the

12456

fathers of our Revolution, and I am now too old to depart from them. They spring from the same source with the great principle of rotation in office — a principle which cannot be too solemnly impressed upon the attention of the American people. It is the medium of their sovereignty, by which their renovating influence is conveyed to every department of the Govt., and the weak posts in the system detected & fortified so as to bear a part in the great cause of liberty. That you should regard my example in retiring from office after the objects of my appointment had been fulfilled, and commingling with the people in the private pursuits of life, as illustrating the great value of this principle, is an honor which I shall ever prize.

I receive Gentlemen, the Medal commemorative of the completion of the Erie Canal with feelings of the highest gratification: a work displaying in such an eminent degree the resources of your state — its talents, enterprize & wealth; and presenting to her sister states a model of improvement so worthy their imitation deserves to be signalized by the arts.

The kind manner in which you Gentlemen have executed the trust reposed in you on this occasion have impressed me with the most lively sentiments of affection & regard which I pray you to be assured of in the offer of my sincere prayers that you may be safely restored to the bosom of your families & friends.

12456

[1825?]

Gentlemen:

The congratulations of my fellow citizens of the City and County of New York presented here on the return of this day, accompanied with such unqualified assurances of their confidence and favor, fill me with no ordinary emotions. Sensible only of having discharged the duties which have been allotted to me, as a citizen of our common country, with an honest zeal to preserve its safety and advance its prosperity, I was not prepared for the flattering distinction which you have conferred upon my exertions. I receive it as evidence of the liberality and kindness of those who have authorised you to express it, and who, because Providence assigned to me an instrumentality in the glorious struggles of the Republic, are pleased to number me amongst its benefactors. I am more than compensated for my services, Gentlemen, in being allowed to accept the tokens, you have presented of the approbation of so numerous and patriotic a portion of my fellow citizens. This is the highest reward to which a citizen can aspire in our Government, where by the spirit of its constitution, the people control its operations and are devoted to its service. I pray you therefore to assure your constituents of the high gratification your salutation has afforded me, and that I shall ever retain a grateful recollection of this signal mark of their regard.

It is true, Gentlemen, this fair portion of the west was rescued from the grasp of a foreign foe by the assumption

12457

-power, on my part, at variance with the regular operation of our sacred Constitution and laws: And you have done justice to the necessity which dictated it. Acting upon the principle that the safety of the people is the supreme law, and that it was better they should attempt a glorious deliverance from the dangers which threatened ~~surrounded~~ them by a patriotic suspen-sion of their invaluable rights, than contend for their shadow amidst the arms of the enemy and thereby sacrifice the substance forever, that I shrunk ~~not~~ from the responsibility ~~which the crisis devolved on me~~. ~~Had I done otherwise~~, I should have thought myself a traitor to my country.

I receive with gratitude the high estimate, which as individuals, you, Gentlemen, are pleased to give to my official conduct. That our Government was constituted for the happiness of the people, and that its officers are ~~the instruments of their will~~, and created ~~designed~~ for their welfare, are maxims which I learned from the Fathers of our Revolution. I am now too old to depart from them. They spring from the same source with the great principle of rotation in office - a principle which cannot be too solemnly impressed upon the attention of the American people. It is the Manner ~~[illegible]~~ of ~~their~~ sovereignty, thro' ~~this~~ which their renovating influence is conveyed to every branch of the Govt., and the weak points in the system detected and fortified, so as to contribute to the ~~general~~ defence of liberty. That you should consider my humble example as

in any degree illustrating the value of this principle; is an honor which I shall ever prize.

XY This medal commemorating the completion of the Erie canal, and the resolutions ~~accompanying~~ relating to it, are received with feelings of peculiar satisfaction. A work displaying in such an eminent degree the resources of your state, ~~[illegible]~~ gives the counsels from which ~~it emanated & was prosecuted~~ ~~[illegible]~~ a claim to lasting recollection. It presents to the sister states a model of improvements, worthy of their imitation, and deserves to be signalized by the elegant fine arts.

The kind manner, Gentlemen, in which you have executed ~~upon~~ the trust reposed in you on this occasion, has impressed me with the most lively sentiments of affection and regard; of which I pray you to be assured in the offer of my sincere prayers, that you may be safely restored to the bosom of your families & friends.

12458

Reply to the
Maryland
Delegation

8

To Mrs Sears of Woodlawn [1825?]

Dr. Madam

I have recd your letter of the 23rd ult. and permit me to assure you that it gives Mrs J. & myself great pleasure to be informed that we will be honored by your visit to the Hermitage next Summer — & we hope it may be conve[nient] for your children to accompany you, as they will know, we will be happy to see them.

The narrative you have given me of the life & misfortunes of the patriot Don Joachim M Carrasco has aroused all my sympathies for him, I beg you to believe that every in=fluence I have, will be employed with the Senators & others to procure him a situation where his education & talents may be usefully employed. I sincerely regret that my pe=cuniary funds at present will not permit me to remit him such sum as would releave his present wants — the low price of cotton, with my current expences, which is to be met from the proceeds of my farm has left me at present without the command of money & I have & mean to continue to live within my means — the situation of Jefferson has admonished me of the propriety of this course ——

12459

— but I beg you to say to him, if he can reach the Hermitage, he shall have a room there with all the comforts that I possess. I am fearful from the enquiries I have made he will not meet with such encourage=:ment in Nashville in a Spanish school as would meet my wishes or his wants but from his Education he might turn his attention to the Study of the Law go to Louisiana and at the bar meet with success — this is what I have known some of the unfortunate French do, & are now in possession of independance.

[1825?]

Sir

I beg you to accept for yourself & the citizens of Bedford County, in whose behalf you act, a tender of my hearty thanks for this flattering expression of their friendship & regard. Nothing, I assure you, can be more grateful to my feelings than to join, with my old associates of Bedford, in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of our national independence which is the occasion of this happy meeting. Those Sir who aided in the glorious events to which that day gave birth - the grayheaded fathers whom providence still continues amongst us to attest, by their scars & war worn limbs, the privations by which its pledges were accomplished - the patriots of the last war who received the proud legacy which that sire bequeathed, and nobly reclaimed it from outrage & insult - & all our patriot citizens to whom the same charge is transmitted - from the eminence of glory to which the two wars have raised their country

12460

— all, all must find, in the auspices ~~[illegible]~~ abundant cause for thanksgivings to the author of all good, and gratulations to say to each other. It is not necessary Sir, to add that I regard it as one of the happiest privileges of my life, to be in this communion of my friends. Permit me further to assure you Sir, that the opportunity this occasion affords me of paying my respects to the ladies of Bedford County, and to felicitate the matrons on the prowess of their sons, in the late war, greatly heightens the satisfaction of my visit. The valor of such sons will always shield them from the insults & outrages of a foreign foe.

Accept Sir, my thanks for the kind feelings with which you are pleased to recur to my services in the last war. For that success I was indebted to the brave troops whom I had the honor to command, and to see so many of whom I rejoice here. I am happy also, to know that my conduct, in the late Presidential canvass, meets so fully with your approbation. This is an applause

which I would not exchange for any earthly gift.

12461

reply to the
address of the
citizens of Bedford

Gentlemen [1825?]

Circumstances have occured that made a strict adherence to some of my political maxims, that I should resign my seat in the Senate of the U States them reasons you will see assigned in my letter of resignation which was satisfactory to myself & I trust to all who really [prize] the free & pure principles of our Government—hence it will not be in my power to meet you at washington Pa at the time appointed in Novr next. On the subject of Locating the western Theological Seminary I do not profess sufficient information, to give an opinion with positiveness on the subject—the great object in selecting the site ought to be health and a point that would combine the States west of the ohio in its support—for it is my opinion founded on some information [illegible] that the States South of Kyt will not unite in a site farther north than, Nashville or its vicinity, Danville in Ky—for the present then I would give it as my opinion that the site ought to be established either in the vicinity of west union or Cincinnati—there are the only two places that have made any offers to obtain it.

~~[illegible]~~ that these places are easy of access by the way of the Ohio, and on the score of health entirely unexceptionable. It is reported that the Citizens of West Union & its vicinity offer $7000 for the location of it there. The offer of the Citizens of Cincinnati are inclosed and it would appear that these propositions are as valuable as that of West Union, then it is to be considered whether Cincinnati being a commercial place ~~it~~ will not afford some advantages in point of society, and still more in the ease of access to it, and facilities of com-munication with the Students friends & relations, as to the cheapness of living I am unadvised, but would suppose from the abundant supplies of both and the lowness of price in this parti-cular there were no difference - I would therefore give my vote for that place that would advance most ~~[illegible]~~ ~~aid to its~~ establishment. If equal in this point I would decide in favour of Cincinnati from its commercial ad-vantages that will increase the number & respectability of its inhabitants, and give a longer benefit to the Student in his operations with its ~~inhabitants~~ should

1246

the states south & west of Kentucky and Tennesee
in aid of these establishments, it is sufficiently
far north, to give room for an establishment
in some healthy point in Tennessee
or upper Alabama

12463

Rough draft of
Letter to Congs.
for the Establish-
-ment of a Site for
Theological
— School —

[1825?] An address to be delivered to Genl. Jackson by the Mayor of Fayetteville

General

Suffer me in the name of the Citizens of Fayetteville to welcome your visit to this place — It is the most welcome as it revives the recollection of events important in themselves and in which you performed a part so conspicuous, events that have resulted to the benefit of our country and honor to yourself It revives the recollection of obligations imposed upon us whilst in you were stationed at Camp Blount on the borders of our town; your conduct and that of your troops on that occasion merit the respectful thanks of the citizens of Fayetteville I will not on this occasion attempt a detail of the many important services which you have rendered your Country; they live in the recollection of a grateful people, they are inscribed on the pages of history and ~~live~~ exist in the song of the Bard, and will continue to exist in the recollection of the American people, while that hallowed flame of patriotism exists which impelled them with yourself their ~~leader~~ peerless leader, to rescue their Country from the oppression of tyrany and usurpation

Yours is not the applause elicited from a degraded and enslaved populace by the adventitious aid of

12464

Hereditory wealth or hereditory honor; it has been gained by labour and peril - a true devotion to the cause of liberty in extreme youth - a preservation of that blessing in old age by unavoidable slaughter and war, together with unceasing vigilance and circumspection.

The history of your life is replete with deeds, that deserve to be held in remembrance by all who are friends to their country and honored by admirers of patriotism & honest principles We eagerly embrace this opportunity to testify our gratefull sentiments to the man who is the boast of the west for your devotion to the cause of liberty, your protection and energetic exertions in the hour of peril, your important services in the councils of our nation and your great solicitude for the happiness & prosperity of your country

Suffice it to say we highly approve of your conduct in the different and trying stations in which you have been placed - that we revere the character in whom we conceive to be combined, splendid abilities. known patriotism and tried integrity - we admire and highly approve the magnanimous and decided course you pursued during the late canvass for the presidency that office was within your power; it could have been secured by you on the same terms it is now occupied, but we rejoice that the distinguished

patriot and Statesman of Tennessee could not be purchased and that the interest of his fellow citizens would not by him be sold. Your conduct upon that occasion we conceive to be highly meritorious; it indeed deserved the approbation of all, particularly those who then were and now are your devoted friends. In it was so plainly manifested that decision and energy of conduct magnanimity of sentiment, love of country and inflexible integrity, which is so justly imputed to you on all occasions. You have been ever ready to oppose the destructive effects of political intrigue and corruption ever willing & solicitous that the will of the people should be done, that they should have a strong voice in the management of the affairs of this nation; we have no doubt those principles will continue to be cherished by you, may you continue to cherish them, may the people of these United States feel & know your merit and may it be more amply awarded.

12465

3 I trust I have too long practised upon the same principles of a pure republican [illegible] even to abandon them — these principles that all [illegible] republics are founded upon the will of the people — I once contended for their welfare & happiness, and the people of right [illegible] their agents to administer their government [illegible] bound to obey their expressed wish [illegible] I would not oppose to these sound principles [illegible] interfere on any occasion [illegible] their constitutional rights — [illegible] the services of every individual belong to his country when called for by the people or their constituted agents — therefore I have adopted the rule never to select or decline office —

[1825?]

General.

It is extreamly gratifying to be the organ through which you are welcomed into this lodge, as a manifestation of our grateful feelings for the distinguished service you have rendered your country. It would be needless to recount the valor of your youth when you were contending with our fathers to burst the bands of Brittish Tyranny, yet reaking with the blood of our ancestors; you faught, you bled, and a Brittish dungeon was your fate with no consolation but your patriotism, and no companion but your chains. But in the lapse of fifty years the generation of men with whome you then cooperated, has nearly passed away; the Warriors who met the enimy upon the field of battle the scene of glory now sleep with their Fathers. but we hail you as a liveing monument of that number, and give place to the acclimation of Joy in beholding the Man, whome we feel to be the benefactor of us all; In takeing leave of the deeds of your early life, I turn with pleasure to the scenes of Taledega Emuckfau and the ever memorable plains of N. Orleans. an era in the history of the world never to be excelled or forgotten. It was in those trying times that you erected to your name a Monument as lasting as time; you subdued Nations of Indian savages and vanquished one of the most formidable armies that ever placed foot upon our shores. which deeds of valor gave peace to our country and returned to their bosome of their families the brave soldier that acquired it. But your name has been reserved to burnish into brighter fame, that patriotic self-devotion to the principles of our government, that unshaken integrity which you manifested in the last Prest. Election

12466

has placed you in the most elevated situation that Man was placed before, you have done what man never done before you have made a tender of your life upon the alter of your Country, and spurned with indignation the highest office in the gift of the Nation, upon any other than honorable terms, thus you have entwined yourself into the affections of your countrymen, and we claim you as our own. ours by that tie of Love stronger than death. which has linked your name with those of Warren & Washington. But your virtuous deeds and Heroic Valor are only eclipsed by that of the friend and Brother, whos arms ever open to extend relief to the Needy and forlorn. whos bosome glows with fervency & zeal in the discharge of the most excelent tennets of our order, And tho your Fame is not confined to this Continent, yet in these walls. all are equal and can hail you as a father and Brother.

~~My Dear General. Individually in taking leave of you there is left upon my mind a pleasing recollection that we were once companions in Arms and that now I can approach you a Companion in Peace.~~

A. Lee

An address of Col
Jell. in behalf of
the Lodge. Shelbyville.

(rough draft to Gov. Jos. Desha)

1825

Dear Sir

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, for the kind solicitude you have expressed for the restoration of my health, please accept a tender of my thanks— when Genl Lafayette was in this county & up to the time Gov. Carroll set out to accompany him to your State, I was severely afflicted; but my health is in a great degree restored; — I had intended to have spent a few weeks at the Harrodsburgh Springs for the benefit of my health, and still do, if I can with convenience accomplish it— should I, I will with pleasure visit my friends at Frankfort, & if any I will apprise you of the period.

I have noted the information you have detailed with regard to the Dinners, & the objects of them, given to Mr Clay.

12468

Mr Clay is arraigned at the Barr of the peo-
and the good sense of Republican Kentuckey
will pronounce justly in his case—

I can assure you I have too much confiden-
in the virtue of the people to believe, that they
can be induced by attachment to designing—
dimagogues to abandon those principles which
which vests all our rights as freemen, and
support men who, by their acts, and
agency have established a precedent, which
if acted upon, must lead to the destruction of
our republican institution & to the
principle that a minority of demagogues must rule
regardless of the will of the people.

Should the people quietly rest under the
late precedent

Mrs Jackson joins me in affectionately
our good wishes to you & your Lady &
& believe respectfully

yr mo obt servt

Lexington 2. January 1826

Dear Sir

Colo. Peck has called on me this morning for my commands (if I have any) to Nashville. and says he intends waiting on you whilst in your vicinity. altho I have not time to go into detail I will give you a hasty sketch of my views as to your prospect of obtaining the votes of this state at the next Presidential election.

I am fully satisfied that Mr. Clay has in a great measure lost his influence throughout this state except the Aristocracy about this place and the dependencies on the United States Branch Banks. as far as their influence prevails they will sustain him. — Should the Constitution of be so amended as to give the people the right of direct to vote for the President. I think you will obtain something like four fifths or at least three fourths of the votes of this State. Over any other Candidate they may offer. — during our late Session of the Legislature Mr. Crittenden offered resolutions approbating Mr. Clays Course in [illegible]porting Adams in Congress at the late election for the Presidency. on motion the resolutions were laid on the table and never called up to act on them the friends to the measure having discovered that they would probably be rejected by a large majority of the representatives of the people. —

As to our State political affairs we have two violent parties divided in support of the New and old Court. It was very desireable that a compromise could be obtained at the late Session of our Legislature and various propositions made but every effort has failed. and another Campaign before the people at our next August election with all the

mis—

12469

-misrepresentations that human Art can invent will
go out to the prejudice of the New Court and its adherents.—

The Governors response to the resolutions offered by Mr
Breckenridge is in my estimation a great State paper and
worthy the investigation of our ablest politicians throughout
the United States. I will enclose you a copy of this document
as soon as I can procure one. for your Consideration
Its probable Col. Peck will take one with him.

please to accept assurances of high consideration

respectfully

yr. obt servant

John Fowler

misrepresentations that human Art can invent will go out to the prejudice of the New Court and its adherents. —

The Governors responce to the resolutions offered by Mr Breckenridge is in my estimation a great State paper and worthy the investigation of our ablest politicians throughout the United States. I will enclose you a copy of this document as soon as I can procure one. for your Consideration. It is probable Col. Peck will take one with him.

please to accept assurances of high consideration

respectfully

yr. obt. servant

John Fowler

Capt. Fowler
Letter ansd —
18 Feby 24

Lexington Jan.y 2.d 1826

Dear Genl

My Friend Mr. Peck intending to visit you, reminds me of paying you the compliments of the Season; to say I am alive, & hope you may long continue So; in health & prosperity. You were told by me, When I had the pleasure of Seeing you here, I was a Clay-Man. I think you will believe me When I tell you now, I was Surprised at his course & that Lump will not do again.

Your fame Sir needs no additional Office to hand you down nobly to posterity— If my little Canoe could attend your Bark it would be honor enough. I have become a Stranger in Israel—but I hope yet to See you High Priest. God bless you & Mrs. J.

Genl. Andrew Jackson

J. Bledsoe

12470-71

Genl.

Andrew Jackson

Mr. Peck

Tennessee

Judge Berry
letter & answer
Jany 1826 —

May 27 - 1825 to Jan 13 1826

1825 General Andrew Jackson Bo.t Josiah Nichol

May	27	paid Armstrong & Seay for Iron pr Order		$ 3	62½
June	8	1 pr of razors 12/ = 2.00 & 1 strop & paste 4/6 = 75 pr Order		2	75
"	9	1 pr of Shoes pr Order 12/ "	2.00	"	"
"	"	3 pr of Cotton Stockings 9/ "	4.50	"	"
"	"	3 slate pencils " "	06¼	"	"
"	"	2 Cakes of Soap " " "	75	7	31¼
"	17	1 lb of Imperial Tea pr order 18/ "	3.00	"	"
"	"	2 lb of Salts " 3/ " "	1.00	"	"
"	"	1 pr of Suspenders 3/ = 50 & 1 rasp 4/6 = 75	1.25	5	25
"	21	78 lb of Coffee pr Order 30 @ " "	23.40	"	"
"	"	4 gal of wine 21/ " "	14	"	"
"	"	2 lb of Copperas 1/6 " " "	50	"	"
"	"	1½ yds of Oil Cloth 4/6 " " " "	1.12½	"	"
"	"	6 spools of Bobs 1/6 " " "	1.50	40	92½
"	28	2 pr Silk hose pr Self 15/ " " "	5.00	"	"
"	"	1 Blk ditto " " " 18/ " "	3.00	"	"
"	"	2 vest patterns 13/6 " "	4.50	"	"
"	"	2¾ yds of Striped drilling 13/6 "	6.18¾	"	"
"	"	Cash pd for 5 pr of Stockings 6/	5.00	"	"
"	"	5 yds of Sheeting pr McMinn 3/9 "	3.12½	"	"
"	"	4 skeans of Silk " " "	50	"	"
"	"	1 Bunch of Tape (Broad "	37½	"	"
"	"	2 doz of Buttons 9d " " "	25	"	"
"	"	Thread 9d "	12½	"	"
"	"	3 pr of Kid Gloves pr Lady 4/6	2.25	"	"
"	"	2 Silk Handkerchiefs 10/6	3.50	"	"
"	"	1 Gauze Handkerchief 7/6	1.25	"	"
"	"	1 pr of prunelle Shoes 12/	2.00	37	06¼
"	30	Cash pd for 5 quires of Letter paper 3/	4.50	"	"
"	"	ditto " " 5 quires of Common paper	1.87½	6	37½
July	9	2 yds of ribbon for Andrew 9d 25	25	"	"
"	"	Cash pd for Tobacco pr Order 3/	50	"	"
"	"	1 Comb ea 1/6 & 9d "	37½	"	"
"	"	1 Pr of Saddle Bags "	4.50	"	"
"	"	1 scrubbing Clamp 4/6	75	6	37½
"	"	1 pr of Shoes pr Self 18/		3	00
"	11	Cash pd Dr. Wells for Medicine pr Order			75
"	"	4½ lb of Steel pr Order 2/3	1.68¾	"	"
12474 "	"	3 files 3/9	1.87½	3	56¼
		amt Carried Over		116	58¾

1835		Amount brought Over		$ 116	58¾
July	15	Cash pd for 1 Large ? Blanket pr Order	3.—	"	"
"	"	½ lb of All spice pr Order "	.25	"	"
"	"	Cash pd for 2 lb of Alum 1/6 "	.50	"	"
"	"	4 lb of Shot 2/6 " "	1.00	"	"
"	"	1 lb of powder 3/ " "	.50	"	"
"	"	1 wool hat pr Lincoy 6/ "	1.00	6	25
"	23	2 lb of Allum pr Andrew Hutchings	.50	"	"
"	"	1 lb of Madder 3/ " "	.50	"	"
Aug	"	1 doz of Marbles 9d " "	.12½	1	12½
"	3	12½ yds of Irish Linen pr Lady 4/6	9.37½	"	"
"	"	½ yd of Linen Cambric @ $5.50	2.75	"	"
"	"	1 Tuck Comb 9/	1.50	"	"
"	"	pd for Cloaves	.50	"	"
"	"	Cash pd Dr Ewing for Medicine pr Order	.25		
"	"	1 Bandanner Hankerchief 7/6	1.25	15	62½
"	12	17 lb of Loaf Sugar at 30c		5	10
"	17	245 lb of Best Brown Sugar pr Order 14c	34.30	"	"
"	"	1 Barrel Containg the Same	.50	"	"
"	"	26¼ lb of Loaf Sugar 30c	7.87½	"	"
"	"	1 lb of Imperial Tea Best 15/	2.50	45	17½
"	22	1 Frying pan pr Order	1.68¾	"	"
"	"	½ lb of All Spice 3/	.25	"	"
"	"	4 oz of Cinnimon	.50	"	"
"	"	Cash pd for 1 keg of McNeal	2.25	"	"
"	"	ditto 2 Shirts @3	6.00	10	68¾
Sept	2	pd Charges on your Letters at N Orleans	"	26	04
"	"	1 white muslin robe pr Lady	"	13	10
	13	1 yd of ribbon 1/6	"	"	25
	16	1 horse Brush 4/6	"	"	75
	28	1 girth for Dunwoode	"	"	50
		Amt. Carrd over		$ 241	09

1825		Amount brought over		$ 241	09
Oct	2	3 handkerchiefs 7/6 pr Self	2.50	9	50
	4	17½ lb of Loaf at 30 pr Order	5.25	"	"
"	"	2 oz of Nutmegs " 3/-	1-	"	"
		1 pr of 4 pt Blankets 27/-	4.50	"	"
		¼ lb Ginger 3/-	.12½	"	"
		Cash pd for ¼ lb of antemony 4/6	.18¾	"	"
		2 quarts of Brandy 6/-	2.00	"	"
		Cash pd for ¼ lb of Sulpher	.18¾	"	"
		ditto 1 Bottle of Shrub 6/-	1.00	14	25
	7	Cash pd Mr Buchanan 4 gal of m wine	24-	"	"
		ditto pd Robertson & Elliot for ½ rein Letter paper	3.50	27	50
	15	1 pr of Gloves 3/9 & 8 yds of flannel 6/- pr Lady		8	62½
	16	¾ yd of Green Baize - 6/- pr Order		3	75
	17	41 ¼ lb of Loaf Sugar at 30d pr Order	12.37½	"	"
	"	¼ lb of Wafers	1.00	13	37½
	18	Cash pd Armstrong & Seay for Salt & Sundry articles purchased by Mr Parsons		44	-
	22	2 bunches of Tape (wide) pr Order 1/6 -	.50	"	"
		2 lb of Best Imperial Tea 15/-	5.00	5	50
Nov	1	Cash pd Mr Bradford for 1 Box of Sperm Candles & 1 Chamber pot pr Dunwoodie & Order		19	12½
	3	5 yds of Casinet pr Self 7/6	6.25	"	"
		2 yds of domestic 3/-	1-	"	"
		4 Skeans of Silk 9d	.50	"	"
		2 doz of Buttons 9d	.25	"	"
		2 shirts 12/-	4-	"	"
		1 pr of 4 pt Blankets 13/6	2.25	14	25
	4	1 Sett of Buttons 4/6 -		"	75
	8	3 yds of Bombazette 4/6 pr McMinn	2.25	"	"
		3 skeans of Silk & 1 Sett of Buttons	1.12½	"	"
		1 yd of Casinett pr Order	1.25	4	62½
		Amt Carried over		$ 399	34

12475

1825 Amount Brought Over $ 399 34

Nov	12	C. 1/2 lb of Ironsides by you 25 of July Last	" "	"	"
"		Jno Vaulier (Bill rendered)	" "	8	32
"	14	107 lb of Coffee a 30 @	" "	32	10
"	17	1 Tea Kettle	" "	4	50
"	18	1 lb of Salt petre pr Order	" 25	"	"
"	"	2 lb of pepper 3/	1.00	"	"
"	"	2 1/4 yd of Blue Cloth 8$ pr Col. Butler	18	"	"
"	"	11 Skeans of Silk 9	125	"	"
"	"	3 1/2 yds of domestic 3/	1.75	"	"
"	"	3/4 yds of Russia Sheeting 3/	" 37 1/2	"	"
"	"	1/2 yd of padding 15/	1 25	"	"
"	"	1 doz of Gilt Buttons 6/	1.00	"	"
"	"	1 vest pattern 9/	1.50	"	"
"	"	2 Sticks of Twist	" 25	26	62 1/2
"	19	1 gal French Brandy	"	4	
"	"	Cash pd Jas. Irwin for wine		15	00
"	21	3 Stock Locks pr Mr Parsons 6/	3	"	"
"	"	1 Large Horse rasp 8/3	" 87 1/2	"	"
"	"	2 handsaw Files 9	" 25	"	"
"	"	2 Smooth Files 3/9	1.25	5	37 1/2
"	25	For this amt pd for Salts pr Order	"	"	50
"	30	pd 1 doz of Soden powders 6/	1	"	"
"	"	" Tobacco	" 75	"	"
"	"	Cash pd for rice	2.00	"	"
"	"	Smoking Tobacco	" 25	"	"
"	"	awl blades 9	" 12 1/2	4	12
Dec	5	Cash pd Wm Nichol for 1 Fine Hat		10	00
"	13	" 1.4 pt Blankett	2.50	"	"
"	"	pd for 4 gal of wine & 1 lb nails 2.50	18.50	"	"
"	"	" 1 wagon whip & Flour & Salt	21 62 1/2	42	62 1/2
"	23	2 1/2 yds of wide dimity pr Order & Mr Kingsly	1.87 1/2	"	"
"	"	6 4 pt Blanketts 13/6	13.50	"	"
"	"	18 Course hankerchiefs 2/3	6.75	"	"
"	"	2 pr of Shoes 13/6	4.50	26	62 1/2

Amt. Carried $ 576 13 1/2

1835		amount brought over		$576	13½
Decr		1 pr of Shoes pr Order	2.00	"	"
		Cash pd for 6 yds of fig'd Bombazette	3.75	"	"
		1 yd of fig'd Book muslin — 10/6	1.75	7	50
	28	2 4 pt Blanketts pr Order 13/6		4	50
1835 January	7	3½ yd of Casinet 7/6 pr Order —	3.12½	"	"
		2 4 pt Blankets — 13/6 —	4.50	"	"
		1½ yds of Bombazette 3/9 —	93¾	"	"
		2 Skeans of Silk — 9d	.25	8	81¼
				$596	94¾
		To Cash pd Kyle & Orrs a/c —		57	25
				654	19¾
		Ditto " Cr			
		By Balance due you on last Settlement — — — —		19	36¾
		Balance due	$	634	82

13th January 1836 J. Nichol

12476

Genl Andrew Jackson
a/c with
Josiah Nichol

(Private) West Bend Ala 14th Jany 1826

Dear General,

I have had the pleasure to receive your two kind letters — the first, I regret to tell you, did not reach Charleston, till the day, after my departure, from that place, & was forwarded — the last under date the 13th ultimo, I have just received. —

It was with sincere regret, that I learned from your letter, that our kind & excellent friend, Mrs Jackson, has been quite ill — but rejoice to be informed, that at the date of your letter, she was better — & sincerely hope, ere this, she has been restored to health. — I shall be anxious, till I again hear from you, & be informed of the perfect re-establishment of her health. — The unfortunate situation of Capt. Winston, I sincerely lament; for it must be looked upon by his amiable lady as a most severe affliction, & I do indeed, sympathise with her, on the melancholy occasion — I trust, a kind Providence, will yet restore him, to his reason. —

I have the pleasure to inform you that I have at last succeeded in disposing of West Bend and

12477

24 of my Negroes. — I sold for $20,000 — payable in
ten equal annual instalments, in such monies as may
be receivable in debts due to the United States, with the in-
terest on the whole debt from date of sale, at the rate
of 8 per cent, payable annually. — The Purchaser, in order
to secure the payment of the debt, the credit being a long
one, has Mortgaged 15 other Negroes, & another valuable
Plantation, in addition to the property sold. — The secu-
rity I think ample. — I fear, land & Negroes, are destined
to sink in value. —

It would have afforded Mrs Hayne & myself pecu-
-liar pleasure, to have visited Mrs Jackson & yourself, again
this Summer, in compliance with your kind & friendly
suggestion, & to have accompanied you to the Springs — but
it is now near 3 years since we have seen our dear
daughter — it is our wish to visit her this Summer, &
have made arrangements for so doing. —

I congratulate you, on the fine crop you have
made — mine is a good one, but not quite equal to
yours. — With 16 very prime workers, I cultivated
180 acres in Cotton, & shall send to Market near
70 bales. — I have made 90,000 weight of seed
Cotton — all of good quality, & I shd. here remark
that I planted 25 acres in Low grounds — which from

Freshets & Caterpillar, produced but 500 weight of seed Cotton per acre - so the balance of my Crop yielded as much as yours. -

I hear regularly from Judge Duncan, & in his last letter, he begs me to assure you, of the high esteem, in which he holds, your private & public virtues; - & of the indelible gratitude, which he will ever feel, towards you & Mrs. Jackson, for all of your kindness towards my "the Sainted Frances" .. He says, "On the subject of "the Presidential election, pretending not to be a politician "but judging from a pretty general "intercourse in this State (Penn.) "Genl. Jackson has not lost any ground. - If the Contest is "to be between Adams & Jackson, I cannot see from "what quarter, danger to the Genl. is to be apprehended. - "I do not see that an Intruder would have any chance "of success - but he might distract." - [illegible] stand on a firm foundation - the will of the people. -

Remember me to your Son - also to Mr. & Mrs. Donelson - If Mrs. H. was present, she would join me, in affectionate remembrance, to Mrs. J. & yourself. - Be pleased to present me respectfully to all of my friends in Tennessee. - I remain Dr. Genl. yr faithful friend.

A. P. Hayne

12478

18 3/4

General Andrew Jackson.

Nashville

Tennessee

Mail

Colo. A. P. Hayne
Novr 16th
covering [illegible]
[illegible]

Hermitage 15th January 1826

Dear Sir,

Your letter of the 21st December ult, came to hand a few days since ~~has been recd~~. The pamphlet published by Capt Phillips has been received, & I have read it with great attention. It presents, as you observe, a very hard case; but so much time has elapsed since his removal that I fear Congress will not take it up without some reluctance. To reinstate him at this period ~~would ... probably to heart burning~~ might excite heart burnings and collision among the officers of the navy, and this, you know, should it be the case, would be a difficulty with the members of Congress which it would not be easy for Capt Phillips to surmount. One good, however, must result from the pamphlet, that is, it will remove every prejudice against the Capt which his removal without trial may have created, & it may lead to an appropriation by congress in his behalf. The pamphlet is certainly well written; and the power of the executive to strike from the register a military officer, justly contested. For my own part, I never did believe that the executive, ex officio, possessed this

12479

power — ~~and that without any express law authorising it, the exercise of the power was an usurpation~~. There can be no necessity for the power, since the President is authorised to suspend by arrest, and order a courtmartial for trial: and when guilt is ascertained the cashier and dismissal follow of course.

We have had the pleasure of seeing Mr & Mrs Armour at our house, and were much delighted with your niece. She has promised Mrs J to visit us on her return from the Western district.

You are pleased to make favorable mention of the considerations which detain me at home this winter. My determination to accept the office of Senator was not taken without much reflection. I knew that those who have assailed me heretofore, would hope to make this circumstance their passport to the confidence of the credulous and unwary, and I might add of the generally people, thro the influence of the administration, and that accordingly the store houses of calumny and detraction would be filled again — But I have too much faith in the virtue of our people to believe that they could be influenced

by such vile acts, or even should they ~~succeed in prostrating~~ be gulled ~~me~~, it will be a sufficient consolation to me to reflect

that looking at the condition of our Govt. and the tendency

of the executive branch of it to encroachment and cor-

ruption, I tendered my resignation as a precedent which

as I believed would ~~more~~ contribute to the correction of these evils than any

personal agency which I could use placed as I was

by the Legislature of Tennessee in a situation where

this agency would be ascribed to motives of self aggrandize-

ment. ×

Mrs. J. has just recovered from a severe illness which has confined her for six weeks, and begs me to present you her thanks for your kind recollection of her & to present you her best wishes to them

accept the assurance of my great respect, friendship & esteem. yr. mo. obt. servt,

A. J.

George Winchester Esqr

12480-1

[Jany 1826]

To Judge Bledsoe.

Dear Sir,

I had the pleasure of seeing your friend Mr Peck upon his arrival in Nashville, and of receiving the flattering note of January 2d of which he was the bearer from you. In reply allow me to reciprocate the compliments of the season, and express my hope that you are destined to outlive, yet, many years, in health and prosperity, notwithstanding the disappointment to which you allude.

You say that *you are a stranger in Israel*. It was once prophesied that Zion would be built up with blood, and Jerusalem with iniquity; but then the judges thereof were to judge for a reward, and the priests to take money for teaching. This prophecy we are told has been fulfilled: And God forbid that the history of our Government shall ever realize the same awful words.

I regret to see the perturbed situation of your state, but trust that harmony and quiet will soon be restored. no doubt the Governor's reply to the resolutions of the House will contribute much to this ~~happy result and~~ wished for result. It is an able paper and is worthy the attentive examination of every enlightened politician throughout the Union.

12483

Hermitage Feby 3rd 1826

Dr. Sir

I had the pleasure some time since to receive your letter from Neworleans, informing me you were about to set out for the City of Washington by sea, I regretted the lowness of the waters in the interior, as it prevented us the pleasure of seeing you on your passage to the city, for be assured that nothing could have given Mrs. J. & myself more pleasure than to have seen you at the Hermitage.

I have just recd from our mutual friend Sheilds a large package enclosing a copy of his memorial &c. in which he re=quests me to enclose to you a letter of intro=duction to my successor Judge White. It gives me great pleasure to comply with this request, as it may be servicea=able to you. you will find it enclosed. before you deliver it, please seal it. I am sure Judge White & Major Eaton will take pleasure in aiding you to obtain command, where it can be done without violating the rights of others.

I have written & forwarded to Judge White a letter on the subject of our friend Sheilds memorial, I thinke it may be useful

12484

-useful to our friend. Mrs. J. has been very
ill for some times she is again up, and
I hope will soon regain health - she unite
with me in good wishes for your hap-
-piness - accept assurance of my
continued respect & friendship

yr. mo, obt. servt.

Andrew Jackson

Lt. Isaac McKeever

U. States Navy -

12485

NASH. T.
FEB
5

75

Lt. Isaac McKeever
Navy of U. States
City of Washington

Mail }

Pensacola, 5th Febry. 1826.

Dr. General;

Your kind and acceptable letter of 30th Decr. reached me by the last mail. For the congratu=lations tendered by yourself and Mrs. Jackson myself and Mrs. C. sincerely thank you. The kind wishes expressed for our happiness through life, are also entitled to our heartfelt acknowledge=ments.—

Inclosed you will receive a report of the Committee on the Public Lands, to whom was referred our reports as Commissioners. It speaks in language of severity of the East Florida Board, and probably does us more than justice for the arduous, and in some cases, painful duties we had to perform. For the detection and exposure of these frauds, Colo. White narrowly escaped assassination! During the same period, every species of misrepresentation was practiced against us, and was often fabricated, or en=couraged by Americans who were interested, or from some other venal motive! Thank God justice has been done us, and fraud, and forgery & its abettors have received their reward. Where is the list of property surrender=ed to you at this place by Callava?—

12486

Upon the subject of Mr. Adams's message, so far as it intimates that Congress should take Russia, England & France for their guide, and that they should act "unpalsied by the ~~acts~~ will of their constituents", it is certainly too broad & unqualified for a government exercising de=legated and limited powers. Congress can exer=cise all powers expressly given, & which are necessary & proper to carry into effect those expressly delegated. The ends to be attained by the exercise of these powers, and which ~~is~~ are to direct the means provided in the Constitution, are, the "general welfare" "to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility" & "provide for the common defence," and to "secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity." These were the purposes for which the Constitution was adopted, and to attain which, the powers expressly or incidentally given, are to be exercised. No power can be exercised that is not connected with one of these ends; indeed, it must be expressly or incidentally given, and must be directed to the accomplishment of some one of these objects. [struck out] many measures that might contribute to insure these ends, but the power to adopt which, is not delegated in the Constitution. Under such circumstances

12487

Congress cannot adopt them. The end here does not justify the means, but operates only as the index for direction. Any other construction, it seems to me, makes the Constitution a Carte Blanche in the hands of Congress.—

I sincerely regret to learn that Mrs Jackson has been exposed to severe indisposition. It is to be hoped, that e're this, she is completely restored. The state of our Western Rivers not only threatens a gloom over Tennessee, but the whole of the lower country, and particularly New Orleans. Every thing is in a state of apoplectic dreariness & stagnation.—

For your polite invitation to visit you next Summer, I thank you, but it will be entirely out of my power. The construction of public works will, no doubt, commence at this depot next summer, and my presence will be indispensable.—

No news. Tender my compliments to the Ro=
=binsons Ho A. J. Donelson Esq, and to yourself & Mrs Jackson, Mrs O. & myself unite in presenting the assurances of our highest respect & esteem.

My friend sincerely

Saml R. Overton

Genl. Andrew Jackson

12487

Pensacola
Feby 10

25

Genl. Andrew Jackson

Nashville

Tennessee

Saml R Overton
1826

Dear Sir — Frankfort Key Feby 10. 1826

I have recd with much pleasure your letter of the 19th of January, and thank you for your condolence for my debility and complaints, and likewise for your good wishes for my recovery and the restoration of my former energy; and I also render thanks for your very favorable expression of my patriotic devotion to those principles which I have avowed during the late Presidential canvass. They are the principles which I have always acknowledged and I sincerely hope will accompany me to the end of my life, and always be a part of myself.

With respect to the preference of the Candidates relating to the last Election, my opinions were positive and unchangeable, and so are yet, there does not now exist any thing in regard to my preferences which does not then exist, but there are some things which add new strength to my devotions, These are the usurpation and treacherous means used to produce the election; the settled and unaltered opinion which I entertain that no President should serve more than one term. Such I understand are also your opinions, so that the causes of my preference are considerably strengthened by the full assurance of this fact, and if my health and restored energy should enable me to be of service that service shall be rendered.

With my acquaintances here the subject is sometimes discussed. To them I say "that General Jackson & myself have no personal claims on each other. I shall as I now intend support him, but my first purpose is to pull down the tyranny and overset the usurpation upon public liberty lately made by Adams & Clay; by their expulsion from office & power, and whose bears most fair to be the successful instrument, him will I support, and I prefer General Jackson for the reasons which formerly were avowed. But if any thing should prevent this my first wish then I will as a moral and political duty espouse the cause of him who shall be most likely to insure this purpose."

12488

And now my dear Sir let me in behalf of your Country & its future destinies make some devotion of your time by visits in this State & Ohio, and to Virginia having the success of this object in view. I know, with your candid and upright mind, that you will feel some compunctions of delicacy in this course, but I do not think that your character, popularity & correct principles are exclusively your own. They belong separately and to your Country. You are a fiduciary trustee and hold them for public's usefulness, and as a faithful Trustee you should employ such means as shall appear more likely to procure your own and thereby your country's success.

In regard to the political views contained in your letter both relating to this State and the United States, and also to the invitation of the President to give more power where there is already too much, there is a perfect concurrence of opinion between us, and I rejoice that the avowal made by you is incorporated on the same sheet of paper which contains so many welcome things respecting myself.

I have shown your letter to several leading characters of this place. all of them who belong to what is called the New Court party, who generally are your friends, are so much pleased with the opinion which you have given relating to Governor Desha's reply to the Legislature that many Requests have been made to me to publish extracts from the letter, this I have declined because I do not apprehend that you had the publication in view, nor that you desired to identify yourself with them, You have many friends on the other side who might be displeased

It is my intention to publish another series of Philo Jackson as soon as the present storm is over and I shall with your approbation to make some extracts suitable to that purpose.

next to the satisfaction which I shall enjoy in being useful to the general liberty and prosperity of our Country, I shall be gratified by communications from You, & now permit me to assure you of high esteem & great confidence

Henry Banks

12489

This letter I expect will be handed by a young gentleman from Culpeper Co. in Virginia, named Slaughter he is my nephew, and being bred to the law, he is now on an excursion through the Western States to select a residence. He can tell you how much more favorable to your election the Virginia people now are than at the last election, and can also inform you relating to Ohio— He is or has been one of Mr Adams adherents. tho much less so than formerly.

I shall be much obliged to you to give him a few introductory letters to your friends in the States below which I hope he will do some credit.

H. B—

12489

Cotton 20. m
15
100
21
hoggs — $310
corn & oats — 100
100
510
land — 1600
2110 —

1060
1060
2120
2025
1095

This would be allowing for the land — $1695 —

General Andrew Jackson
Hermitage near
Nashville
favored by W. B. Slaughter
of Virginia

75
15
225
15,000 at 2
15
15,000 — at 2 pr.ct
20
300 —
100 — hoggs say 50 —
100 corn & oats

15,000 lb. Seed cotton at 1 1/2 pr.ct
225 —
100 hoggs say 50
100 corn & oats
425
1600 —
2025 —

New Orleans Feby 16th 1826

Dear Sir

I have this day recd. your Letter of 3rd inst. informing me that it was your Intention to send me your Crop of Cotton for Sale, & that you would leave it to my own Judgment & discretion to do the best I could for you on its arrival, that you had confidence in me at the Lines below this City, & that, that Confidence still existed. In calling to my recollection that circumstance you have awakened feelings which I can never forget, nor need I tell you how they are Identified with the esteem and respect I have ever entertained for you.

I may err but my Heart shall ever remain true to the Sentiments of Honor & Integrity; you yourself had an Opportunity of Judging me in the Field, in the trying hour of adversity I have also been judged by the Mercantile Community, & I defy my Enemies to say I have come out wanting, Such then are the Guarantees I have to offer you for the faithful discharge of the trust you repose in me, if the Almighty does not change my Sentiments, which I most earnestly pray he may not I hope I shall go down to my silent Grave with a clear and good Conscience, doing all the good I can and as little harm as comes to the lot of us poor frail Mortals.

12490

I regret to inform you that Cotton is lower, than it is your Interest or mine to sell it at, but we all must bend to Circumstances & if we cannot Conquer, make the best retreat we can. The Character of your Crop will give me the advantage of a good position & I am determined not to be driven off the Field without making the Enemy pay for it.

Excellent Tennessee Cotton has been sold at 12 a 12½ cents, & before the bad News arrived 13 a 13¼ was obtained for it. Some fine Alabamas were also sold since at 13½ & 13cts & good at 12¼ – Louisianas & Mississippis were sold yesterday & to day at from 12¼ a 15½cts but mostly 14cts for good, one Crop of the very finest mark went as high as 17 cents, but such sales are rare, & not to be quoted as a Criterion – as much depends on the Caprice of the Buyer – Purchasers are of Opinion the article is still to be lower, but much on that subject depends on the advices expected from Europe, which in my Opinion cannot be much worse than they are & may be better. When your Cotton is sold I shall pay particular Attention to remit you the proceeds in U States Bank Notes, as you direct. In mean time I shall purchase the articles you order, which shall have no influence on the sale of your Cotton & they shall be ready for the Steam Boat William

Penn, when she arrives - Permit me to present my best respects to Mrs Jackson, & accept my best wishes for her & your Health & prosperity, & I remain very sincerely your

Mo^t Ob^t Servt

Maunsel White

Maunsel White
1826 - Dec

Genl Andrew Jackson

12491

NEW-OR
FEB
11

25

Genl Andrew Jackson
Hermitage
nr Nashville
Tennessee

Maunsel White
1826 - Jan;
Cotton
Business

1826 Alexa County D C a

The President of the U. States —

Steward to Anthony R. Fraser Dr

					cts
Feby 10th	for 13.3.19 lb Hay	@ $1.00		$	13.92
11	for 16.1. gr Straw	@ 75 cts			12.18 3/4
12	for 18.0.9 lb Do	Do			13.56
22	for 16.3.24 lbs Hay				16.97
23	for 15.2.10 lb Do				15.59
24	for 16. lbs Do				16
				$	88.22 cts

Received Pay Anthony R. Fraser

12491-a

No. 11.

B 1st P. 354

R. Fraser for Hay an Straw

J. Boulanger

Presidents Bill

Dear Sir   Frankfort March 2 1826

My Solicitude to effect a restoration of the feelings and principles which prevailed in the revolutionary struggle, which I believe have been of late disregarded, the confidence which I entertain for you, and the belief that you are the most likely person to become instrumental in that restoration, has induced me to think much and often upon the necessity of timely measures for action. It is to these sentiments that you may ascribe this letter so soon after the one last rec'd. Such sentiments as these have been already imparted to you and have been uniformly announced in conversation, and my motive for now writing is to endeavor to create a belief in your mind, that it is not only your duty to serve the people if called upon but to make such personal devotion of your time influence & talents as will be most likely to ensure success to the undertaking. And my wish & recommendation that it should be given as one as a duty to public justice and ardent patriotism more than for personal success.

While therefore the friends of correct principles might avow their support for yourself it might be assumed that their choice was directed in this way in preference because they entirely confided in your principles & fitness than in the solicitude for your personal aggrandisement. During the ~~last canvass~~ During the last canvass and for many years before it commenced, there was but one individual, whose pretensions weighed with me as a doubtful counterpoise in favor of yours. That individual was Mr Lowndes. his death left no remaining competitors. With respect to Mr Lowndes I was always fully convinced that you ought to be preferred

12492

on account of the extraordinary services which
you had rendered the Country. and particular
-ly in saving the western states from colonization
to the British or to separation from the eastern
States subservient to British policy. all this may
be inferred from the complete organization
of a civil Government at Orleans to take place
after the conquest on which the Government which
and which would have well suited the plans
of the Hartford Convention.

But betraying the conspiracy of some of the
western members headed by Clay. have given to
the Hartford convention under the sway of Adams
a greater power than they could have enjoyed under
a dismemberment which they sought.

You now perceive the direction and results
of my Ideas - the same were published in the
Jacksonian volunteer. the same now urge
upon me to solicit you presumptuously to solicit
that you will devote the energies of your mind
& character with the same faithful & patriotic
devotion for the interests of your Country which
you would do if you were employed ~~opposed~~ as a com
mander of your Countrys forces to oppose an
invading foe. Should your mind rise on the
same channel that mine does you would think
the present incumbency of the administration
of the government were by far more dangerous
than a foreign invasion. the evil which exists openly
certainly and imperceptibly to many - like an invasion
would produce unanimity in patriotism & bravery
which would check and expel an invader
- but the enemy now to be opposed, pretends to all
the attributes of right. power and honorable intentions

It is not necessary to say more than to convince you why my solicitude has prompted me to an interference somewhat untimely but my anxious zeal and firm belief could justify.

And now sir permit me to suggest to you the consequences of some reflections which occurred soon after the promulgation of your confidential letters to the late president Monroe, being long acquainted with the man, and his private intimacies at Richmond. I could not expel from my mind the belief of two important points: first that he had purposely caused or permitted those letters to be stolen and published, for the especial purpose of creating ag^t you the opposition of Republicans, on acc^t of your sentiments so far written to some honorable federalists. To create a deadly hostility ag^t you by all the adherents of the Hartford convention, and at the same time to promote the Election of Mr Adams who was the certain favorite of the federalists every where: and the local favorite of all New England. The exposition of the president appears to be a flimsy patch work very calculated to disguise his real designs: and under professions of sincerity to preserve your friendship, and Gratitude, and thereby to save him from exposure and detestation for his ignorance or negligence in regard to the Defence of Orleans, & the want of that campaign. In my opinion it would not require much argument to show that the want of preparation for the Defence of Orleans — the publicity of your letters — the audacity of the Hartford Convention and the election of Mr Adams. all

12493

furnished items of the same chain.

Should you have enlarged views and better information upon these subjects which they converted oppose my views and conclusions, you of course will not be influenced by them, but should your mind in its course in the same channels bring you to like conclusions, will not these conclusions stimulate you to that energetic decision of character and proper action which will restore the true political character of this country. by a course of action which you alone are most likely to effect.

I shall now leave these important considerations, and say something on a different subject.

Your late letter to me was shewn to many & read with great avidity by every one to me it was grateful because it contained a full refutation of falsehoods which were circulated agt. me, during the canvass stating that I was in reality the friend of Adams, and advocated your election to injure Clay, without intention or hope that you should succeed — Your opinions were very, very grateful to many who used to be your opponents, and particularly to a Capt. Joyes of Louisville who commanded a company which was attached to Morgans command during the battle at Orleans. — He is much pleased with the sentiments contained in yr letter and authorises me to inform you as follows — that he was a captain of Davis's regiment which was ordered by Morgan to meet and fight the enemy at the landing — that the numbers of the enemy compelled them to retreat that Morgan made no stand; if he had the enemy would have been beaten; that Morgans report was an entire falsehood. that he did not blame you for corresponding it at first but did blame Morgan for publishing a falsehood. that he admires your character & many things else

and many more may know how I acted and
how I thought, [and all the world] when they shall know. The
Shall their confidence in them beyond the speci-
fic performance of duties connected with their
personal Interests. This I formed this opinion
of them in the year 1781. when Virginia was over-
run by a powerful foe — and when they were
dedicated not to expel and resist the enemy
but to an ultimate and studious desertion of their
homes and taking to fit them for some stations
under the subjugation which the thought to
[illegible] of the enemy seemed to promise. —
The high stations which they have held have
obscured their inefficiency at the time and
they now receive the applause of having
been faithful to every benefits — Had they
not each and every of them aided or con-
nived at the election of Mr Adams ag[ains]t
the will of the people to the exclusion
of him who was and now is the choice
of the people I never would have com-
mitted these remarks with so much drawn
ing truth to paper. —
Let me now upon [illegible] renew
all the requests of this letter and the
promulgation of the letter itself when it
may be necessary either for public benefit
vigour on a my character — to
that you will always be on make
whatever may be my fate or situation
that beyond which [illegible] for you
is impossible

that his wounded feelings could not be reconciled
to this injury and that they were the more aggravated
on acco: of your own high renown & merit. tho
at the last canvass he opposed you, yet that
he was now so well satisfied with your actions
in the present crisis that he would support
you in the next. all this I am authorised
to say — to which I add that Col. Loyd is now
a candidate for the legislature, is very popular
by far the most so of any man of the County

Having thus informed you. I shall leave you
to make such use of the information as you may
chuse —

My duty as a friend to my country has
throughout my life always prompted me to act
as my understanding dictated. it was this duty
which impelled me to take the steps and make
the exertions which I did relating to the presiden
tial election — It now urges me to write you the
Senators letter. and will hereafter urge me if
I should see how I may be useful to do more

The same duty urged me from the age
of 17 ~~to the~~ throughout the revolution to render
all the service that I could and such services as
were beneficial, and even continued to impel
me to other devotions — for all which I never
sued or sought any honor or elective office or
power. It is my Intention to publish some
memoirs which will shew that I am entitled
to the honorable appellation of a disinterested
patriot.

It is now my wish to make you the
Depositary of this letter with two requests 1
that you will confide in its secrecy. 2. that after
my decease, which I apprehend will be
many years before you will quit the theatre
of life, this letter or extracts from it may
be published — when the lukewarm patriots
such as Jefferson Monroe Madison Marshall,

Washington 8th March 1826

My dear Sir

You will hardly expect a letter from me, nor do I know what apology to make for intruding myself upon you in this way. I trust however you have not ceased ~~for your~~ retirement to take a lively interest in the transactions of the different branches of our Govt, (for as yet our movements at the Capitol are very much confined to the branches,) a prudent and wise administration of our public affairs is so necessary to give character to & inspire confidence in our system that every Patriot must feel great solicitude as to every new and important measure that shall be presented for our consideration. — The proposed Mission to Panama is of this character and while we should regret to see that or any other measure opposed for the sake of opposition, there is no less cause of regret that any measure should find advocates ~~[illegible]~~ merely for the sake of aiding the administration without reference to its intrinsic character, the latter disposition is quite as likely to exist as the former and it has more honorable motives to sustain it — The mission to Panama is a new measure in our annals, it involves very important ~~[illegible]~~ consideration both as to general expediency and constitutional principles — Is it expedient to embarrass our future operations and the freedom of action which belongs to independent nations either by implied or express complicated arrangements which we may not be able to get rid of but

12495

except by a breach of faith or by obtaining the consent of several States which may have a common interest adverse to ours — What motive have we thus to entangle ourselves? will it promote our own safety or that of the S. American Republics? should the holy Alliance be mad enough to attempt to exterminate liberty from this continent, they will wage the war either here or in S. America; if here we shall have to defend ourselves they can render us no essential aid; if there we can aid them better without specific engagements tending to embarrass the freedom of our movements, than with them; What good then shall arise from this measure to us or them? without some obvious probable good, why shall we hazard the popularity of evil. It is a trite maxim but nevertheless very true, "that it is much easier to avoid difficulties than to ~~[illegible]~~ remedy them after they have overtaken us." — It seems to me to be very applicable to this projected mission, I may however have misconceived its character & objects. but does the constitution authorise our Govt. to appoint Representatives to any congress of nations? if we can send to Panama may we not send to Verona? the difference of purpose can make none as to the power of establishing such an office. and if the Power exists, where is its limit? may we not unite in the establishment of congresses whenever three or more powers (no matter of what grade) shall think it expedient to make such a spectacle to attract public attention from scrutinizing the deformities of their domestic organization, or for the purpose of extending the means of Patronage to a more numerous list of favorites?

12496

when I took my pen it was for the exclusive purpose of giving you some account of the proceedings of our State convention at Harrisburgh but I have been drawn off by the prevailing topic of the day which I have entered upon perhaps with too much freedom for a suitable deference for your unknown sentiments on the subject but I have long since abandoned all idea of speaking or writing in a disguise, and if my notions should be thought by you erroneous, you will receive them with a generous indulgence for honest errors —

Our convention met on the 4th, The Delegates from our District only were instructed to endeavour to procure the nomination of yourself for President: the instruction was accompanied with a severe denunciation of the present administration: after some consultation among the Delegates it was thought inexpedient to introduce the measure in that shape. every prudent man considering that violence generally tends to produce reaction a more moderate course was adopted and a resolution which I enclose was passed 98 to 7 — this circumstance acquires more strength when we consider that as the Presidential Election was not in contemplation when the Delegates were elected, the choice therefore on that event was purely accidental, and by the vote of an assembly thus chosen we have the evidence that among the Republicans of our State public opinion is as 98 to 7 in favor of our candidate. — these facts will I think satisfy you that Penna remains true to herself and steady to her friends whether in or out of Power —

Believe me dear Sir very sincerely your friend &c.

Gen Andrew Jackson: September 8th S D Ingham

12496

Genl Andrew Jackson

Nashville

The Honble
S. D. Ingham
letter 24th March
1826 - answd
8th April-26

Dear General,   Washington 8 March 1826

It is with the most sincere & lively pleasure I inform you that the convention which met at Harrisburg on the 4th. Instant, for the purpose of nominating a Governor, after they had unanimously recommended the re-election of Governor Shulze, adopted the following resolution by a vote of 98 to 7.

"Resolved that our confidence in the patriotism, talents & inflexible integrity of Gen: Andrew Jackson, is unimpaired; and that his conduct during the pendency of, & after, the late election of President of the United States is deserving the unqualified approbation of the American people".

Of the seven members who voted against this resolution, there were six, as we are informed by private letters, who declared themselves to be your friends; at the same time stating as a justification for their vote that the convention had been assembled for the purpose of nominating a Governor & for that only, & they had no instructions from their constituents to proceed further. This was the fact:— & the only reason why you were not formally, as you have been substantially nominated as our candidate at the next Presidential election. Jonathan Roberts your old friend was the only individual of the seven who was really opposed to you.

12497

I feel proud that my native State has thus early shewn herself to the world to be true to her principles & to be beyond the influence of Executive patronage. It had been industriously circulated here, that she was wavering & the friends of the administration had been or had pretended to be flattered into this belief. Their dreams will now vanish. — The news from Harrisburg produced a strong sensation to day in the House, as it was wholly unexpected except by a few of us Pennsylvanians.

In addressing you this letter I cannot refrain from introducing the name of Molton C. Rogers late Secretary of State of Pennsylvania. He has been from the beginning a uniform, a decided, a discreet & a most efficient friend of our cause. — That the cause will triumph over the Union at the next election is not only my ardent wish; <u>but my firm belief</u>. Many of the former friends of Mr. Crawford are now decidedly your friends, & the remainder are almost universally opposed to the re-election of Mr. Adams & have shewn a strong disposition to harmonize with us.

The Senate have not yet disposed of the Panama Mission. It is expected they will pass upon it finally during the present week. In my opinion from what I learn there will probably be a majority in its favor.

Mr. McDuffie's proposed amendment to the constitution so far as it relates to districting the United States will not have a large vote in the House of Representatives. I do not think it has seventy friends in that body. There will I think be a

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Gen:

12498

majority - though perhaps not a constitutional one, in favor of taking the election from the House leaving the balance of power among the several states to remain in its present condition. God send that we should be successful in this important measure.

Col: Gibson requests me to give his "<u>undiminished love</u>" to you. Please to present my kindest & best respects to Mrs Jackson & believe me to be your sincere & devoted friend.

James Buchanan

Gen: Andrew Jackson

12498

Mr Jo! Buchanan
letter 8th March
ans.d 8th April
1826 —

Hermetage March 9th 1826

Dr Genl

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your kind favour of the 26th of Jany last— it brings us the pleasing intelligence of the restoration of your health, and that your dear Mary & the sweet little daughter enjoy perfect health— this is truly gratifying to Mrs J. & myself, as we have had great solicitude about your healths, from the last letter of Mrs Call. May you, your dear Mary & daughter long enjoy that blessing— this world is a blank without it.

Mrs J. has had a severe illness, her health is nearly restored, and her spirits regained, altho her complexion remains somewhat sallow— we kindly thank you for your good wishes for our happiness, and with great sincerity reciprocate them.

Your reflections on the course & conduct of your mother in law, are certainly based upon those magnanimous feelings, which always accompanies the generous, liberal & noble heart, and which every good man must approve— I am sure with health, you must become entirely independent— still there is due to Mary & [illegible] that the illiberality and cruelty of her relations, should not be permitted to [illegible] her of. your friends here, as far as they have the power, will endeavour to prevent any Legislative act, that may be intended to affect the interest of Mary— and whilst I applaud your noble feelings on this subject, should circumstances arise from facts that any unjustifiable course was about to be taken to deprive Mrs Call of her rights— then it would become your duty to act promptly, regardless of your feelings or your pride— still for the present, your course is approved— wait for facts to be disclosed, that may make it necessary to act— I shall keep an eye to this business, and when informed of any facts, will communicate them promptly.

I am happy to say to you of late, as I am informed, the old lady has ceased to make you the object of her abuse; and I fondly hope, by a proper course of conduct toward you & Mary, she may in some measure atone for her past improprieties— this will be a great gratification to all, & must be a blessing to her family.

I have no doubt but Mr Adams will endeavour to

— manage—

matters so as to secure if he can, his next election, this
is natural to conclude from what we have already seen—
—he had given, as you must recollect, some evidences of a
want of common sense in his note accepting of the
presidency— this weakness had not before been ascribed
to him— but his weakness thus displayed, induced many
to believe, he was not the man of real wisdom, that had
before that been ascribed to him— part of his late Message
to congress gave strong evidence of his want of discretion
—his declaration that he had accepted of the invitation to
be represented at the national congress of Panama, &
that he would appoint a Commission Ministers & to
represent us there, was to my mind a strong & bold
measure, devoid of due reflection, and well calculated
to bring him into a conflict with the Senate & with
congress— this has turned out, as might have been
expected, and will bring him under the severe casti
=gation of every republican pen, in the union—
it may lead to a break between him & his Sec of State;
it is stated, he charges on Mr Sec Clay, that he is the
father of this illegitimate Bantling, whether the Pre
[illegible], may generally father it, [illegible]— the
time decides (which I think it must) that it is inex=
=pedient for us to become a member of this congress
of Independent confederated nations by being—
represented there, I am sure Mr Sec Clay will go
quite mad if he has to father the Bantling— Im
sure, the feelings of the american nation are
not prepared for such a foolish, extravagant course
as this proposed mission must lead to— the interest,
as well as the feelings, of the american people are a
friendly intercourse with the Republics of the
South, commercial treaties with them on the
broad basis of reciprocity, but entangling alliances
with none— This is our true policy.

There has been a new paper established at the
city called the United States Telegraph; from its pros=
=pectus I would judge, it is intended to sustain the—
amendment proposed to the constitution, and to op=
=pose the principles by which Mr Adams got into the
presidency; and to unite the republicans into one
solid column against Mr Adams second election—
and as Noah says, "unite upon one individual, in oppo
=sition to Mr Adams." if this is adopted Mr Adams,
cannot again be elected. Mr Adams is really to be
pitied—

-his own folly, with the weakness of his cabinet, and the
indiscretion of Clay, must politically destroy him,
this Panama mission, it is said is the child of Clay
and the late unfortunate movement in the House
of Representatives, was by the advice of Mr Clay, with a
view to coerce the senate into the executive measures,
which has aroused the indignation of the Senate, and no
doubt has made many enemies to the administration
- if this is true, there must be a divorce between Mr A. & Mr C.

you will have seen the resolutions laid before
the Legislature of Kentucky by our mutual friend Mr
Crittenden - to say the least of it, this is very inconsistent
conduct in him - It may be usefull to me to have his
letter amongst your papers; I shall not use it, unless it
should become necessary in self defence, therefore
you will oblige me by sending it.

It is very gratifying to me that Mary has recd the ring &
still more so, that she appreciates it so highly, it being a
token of my real friendship & esteem - she has always
appeared to Mrs J. & myself, more like a daughter, than
any of our female friends, we will ever wear you &
Mary in our affections; and at the Hermitage, your
[illegible] & either [illegible] dwelling so long as we live;
[illegible] with pleasure to the time when
and we look forward with pleasure of seeing you once
we will again have the pleasure of seeing you once
more at the Hermitage to introduce to us the young
stranger - It will give Mrs J. & myself pleasure to [illegible]
to Mr Earl, & I will see him shortly on the subject.

present us kindly to Mary & kiss the little stranger
for us, and accept for yourself & the whole family our
kindest benedictions - your friend

Andrew Jackson

P.S. give our kind regard
to Col. Butler Rachel & all
the children, say to the Col.
I have wrote him lately & will
write him again shortly -
present us to Godchen & Govr
Duval & family & to Major
Nicholas A. J.

Genl R. K. Call

WASH. T.
MAR 15

25

Genl Richard K. Call
Tallahassee
Florida via
Hartford
Georgia

1826
Genl Jackson

March 10th 1826

Genl. A. Jackson

To

J. & W. Mitchell Dr

To Repairing Garden 106 pannels
a 37½ cents ⅌ pannel —— $39"75
Making Garden Gate —— 7"50
$45 25

J. & W. Mitchell

Recd forty dollar of the above
J. & W. Mitchell

12499

Mr Mitchels
acct & Recpt
in part
March 9th
1825

New Orleans March 18th 1826

Genl. Andrew Jackson

Dear Sir,

I am in receipt of your favor of 24th Feby by the William Penn - which Boat delivered me the Cotton of Crop & Seven Bales marked A.W. in all 78 Bales - and altho several have called to see it none have yet offered me what I think they ought. I am asking 12½ cents. you will think this price much too low I am sure, but when I inform you that excellent Cottons have been sold at 11 cts & thence down to 10. 9 & 8 cents &c as in quality you will form some Idea of the state of our Market which is truly lower than I ever expected to see it. all I can promise, is that I shall do the best in my power to procure for you the Top of the Market - Enclosed I have the pleasure to send you most of the articles you ordered, or indeed all ~~you~~ except the ½ Barrel of Shad, which article is not in the City. the Grocer who put up these Articles Guarantees them

12500

of the best quality. & for fear of any adulteration of the Wine or Spirits had the Casks inclosed in others - that they may go safe - The Madeira Wine he charged at 5/2½ altho I told him your orders were $3 ⅌ gallon to which he replied that he could not get Wine good enough for you at that rate, & would take the responsibility on himself - he is an honest Man, & I know good Madeira Cannot be had Under, - but I told him he must abide the Consequences if you objected to it. there was also 1lb of Tea packed in Mistake for 1lb Cinnamon which is also, the Grocers loss if you dont want it - it was so placed it could not be got at when the Mistake was discovered - The Whole amt of Invoice is $498 33/100 which I debit you with - for the present - & which will remain to yr Debit if there is no fault to be found with the Articles - you will also find the Bill Lading inclosed - the Boat is on the Eve of Departure & I have had only a few Minutes left to write as much as I have but will again by Mail in a Day or two -

I am very respectfully
yr Obt Servt
Maunsel White

10521

[illegible]

Cotton
Business

Genl. Andrew Jackson

Nashville

Tennessee

pr Wm. Penn

Invoice of Sundries purchased & shipped by Maunsel White p Steam Boat Wm Penn & Consigned to Genl. Andrew Jackson p his Order & for his a/c & risk

AJ
Nashville

	4 Bbls sugar 240 / 233 / 230 / 226 = 929 lb @ 7 3/4	71	99
	1 " Bbl refined Loaf sugar 119½ lb @ 22½	26	88
	2 Bags Coffee 250 lb " 18½	46	25
	5 Cannisters G. P. Tea " 37½	18	75
x	1 lb Yg Hyson Tea	1	25
	½ lb nutmegs	1	50
	6 lb Pepper @ 21	1	26
	1 Box muscatel Bunch Raisins	4	50
	6 lb Pimento " 26	1	56
	12 lb Almonds " 16	1	92
	1 Doz. Jars sweet meats	18	00
	1 Box Brandy Fruits 6 @ 62½	3	75
	1 hlf Cask Cheese 95 lb " 14	13	30
	1 " Bbl No 1 Mackerel	3	63
*	1 qr Cask madeira wine 31 Glls @ 3½ $	108	50
	1 Bbl Old Cog. Brandy 32½ " " 1.87½	60	78
	2 Cases for Liquor & Bbl for Brandy $2	4	00
	1 Bbl Rice 220 lb @ 4½ cts	9	90
	1 lb Cassia		75
	1 " Mace	4	00
4 pr. Castings	1 China Tea & Coffee sett Elegantly Gilt & painted Contg 58 pieces $50.00; Box for Ditto " 50	50	50
	1 pce 6/4 Super Irish Sheeting 36 Yds @ 87½	31	50
		484	47

Charges

To Cartage & Bills Lading	$1.75		
" 2½ pc on Amt	12.11	13	86
	$	498	33

E E New Orleans 18th March 1826

Maunsel White

12502

Washington City March 19th 1826

Dear Sir!

I have just got here on my way from the Legislature of Maryland which has closed its session, and it would have given me pleasure to have seen you here; The Panama Mission has occupied the Senate nearly two months, & will also undergo a discussion in the Senate.

My son John Francis whom you saw at Hagers Town last March went to West Point in June and is coming on well — he will never forget your parting words to him "Remember Subordination." — It was a very expressive, and salutary advice — particularly for a young Cadet. —

12503

A near and dear friend of mine,
sister to Mrs Kennedy, has lately been
left a widow with a large family
in your State. — her name is
Mrs Clarissa Evans, widow of a
Mr Thomas B. Evans, who was an
Iron Manufacturer in Maryland
and went to Tennessee, and died
lately near Elizabeth Town. — She
now resides near Jonesborough
on a farm of a Mr Hall — or
Hale. — her brother Mr Francis
Thomas, son in law of Colonel
Crist of Bullitt County Kentucky
was preparing last fall to go
on and take her home with
him; — he was taken sick and
died also. — She is now

12504

a female with a large family in a strange land — If you have acquaintances near Jonesborough I wish you would request some of them to enquire into her situation and see that she does not suffer. My public engagements prevent me from visiting Tennessee, else I should not trouble you — She has been a child of misfortune — she had a brother killed on the Mississippi in 1793 by the Indians; — her father settled at Natchez in 1794 or 1795 and was coming round by sea for his children who had lost their mother — and he too was lost on the Tortuga shoals. I wish she was near us — but I know you will take pleasure in rendering her any aid in your power,

12504

Nor do I consider it Necessary to Make any apology to You, for Now troubling You: When leisure allows I shall be glad to hear from You — my address is Hagers Town — Maryland

I am Your Sincere friend

Genl. Andrew Jackson — Thomas Kennedy

M Mar 22 1826

Sales of 71 Bales of Cotton rec.d p Steam Boat Wm. Penn and sold by Maunsel White for acc.t Account and Risk of General Andrew Jackson

1826

March 21 By John Gabouche 71 Bales Cotton viz

A.J.

*1 —	474	*11 —	475	*21 —	469
2 —	488	12 —	524	22 —	475
3 —	487	13 —	532	23 —	444
4 —	485	14 —	526	24 —	520
5 —	470	15 —	481	25 —	449
6 —	538	16 —	478	26 —	493
7 —	500	17 —	459	27 —	470
8 —	440	18 —	460	28 —	452
9 —	476	19 —	461	29 —	...
10 —	471	20 —	...	30 —	444
	4829		4396		4266
*31 —	490	*41 —	478	*51 —	445
32 —	443	42 —	461	52 —	426
33 —	445	43 —	438	53 —	430
34 —	476	44 —	460	54 —	456
35 —	502	45 —	426	55 —	...
36 —	...	46 —	...	56 —	464
37 —	...	47 —	...	57 —	...
38 —	453	48 —	456	58 —	478
39 —	504	49 —	460	59 —	431
40 —	483	50 —	485	60 —	450
	3796		3664		3580
*61 —	...	*71 —	372	*20 —	470
62 —	485		4829	29 —	439
63 —	466		4396	36 —	461
64 —	402		4266	37 —	468
65 —	401		3796	46 —	459
66 —	395		3664	47 —	432
67 —	419		3580	55 —	476
68 —	388		3750	57 —	474
69 —	393			61 —	471
70 —	401				4150 lb. @ 10c — 415.00
	3750		28653 lb.		@ 12c — 3438.36

Carried forward . . $ 3.853 36

Amount brought forward . . .		3853 36
Charges:		
Cash paid freight ℔ Bill Lading wt. 32657 lb @ 75	244.92	
Cartage $8.87, Labor storing & weighing $11.53 . .	20.40	
Storage 20c ℔ Bale ℔ Month . . .	14.20	
Commission 2½ ℔ct	96.33	375 85
E E New Orleans 22nd March 1826.	Nt. Proceeds	$ 3.477 51

Sundries Shipped ℔ L.B. Wm. Penn 498.33
Cash remitted in U.S. Paper 2979.18
$3.477.51

Maunsel White

New Orleans March 22nd 1826

Genl. Andrew Jackson

Dear Sir,

I sincerely regret that in mak-
-ing my debut in selling your Crop the Market
should be so bad but upon the whole I cannot
help thinking I have obtained for yours the very
top of the market and many Gentlemen from
Tennessee who have Cotton now here for sale
consider that I have obtained for you such a
price taking into view the greatly a bad market
as you will be well satisfied with, which I do
sincerely hope may prove to be the case, Genl.
Planché was the Broker who decided on the
quality. this classification was indeed such
as you merited from his hands there was 9 Bales
rejected, the samples of which I send you by
the present occasion to shew you the necessity
of your Overseer being more particular in
Picking & Cleaning your Cotton, with it I send
you a few samples of General Coffees crop
to shew your Overseer, for him to take example
by. in do which beg you not to be offended

12507

with me as condemn by your own Indecent demands
I should do so. - the best of your Crop was no way
equal to Coffees & the only redeeming feature
in yours was goodness of Staple & Colour, throughout the whole Crop there was a great deal of
Broken leaf & very carelessly packed in the Bales
by some means or other the Cotton on the outside
under the Wrappers got wet & shewed an Incrustation
of from one to two Inches deep which very much
Injured the appearance, a little care to prevent
these objections would tend materially to improve
your Cotton & give it a better appearance.

I now inclose you the Account Sales of
your Seventy one Bales Sixty two sold at 12 Cents
& nine at 10 Cents. Nt Proceeds $\$3477\frac{51}{100}$ -
from which deduct the amount of your grocery
Bill by the William Penn, [redacted] $\$498\frac{33}{100}$
the Balance $\$2979\frac{18}{100}$ I have the pleasure of
now inclosing you in United States notes by Mr
Anthony W. Johnson of Nashville $2975 in
notes & he will pay you $\$4\frac{18}{100}$ in Silver -
Colo. Armstrong wrote to me saying he did

12508

not want the money. & I therefore send you the Whole amot. – Col. Winslows Cotton is not sold, tis inferior he is here I understand & I shall as you direct, settle with him for it,

I am D Sir very respectfully
Yr obt St
Maunsel White

12508

Genl. Andrew Jackson

Nashville

M. H. Hale

Henderson

1826

Bellview 23rd March 1826.

Dear Genl

Your letter of the 20th of last month was recd some time ago, assigning the reasons why you did not meet at Gallatin the which reasons were altogether satisfactory. I am nevertheless very sorry for the cause viz want of health. Your favor of the 15th Inst has also come to hand acknowledging the recpt of mine of the 15 Inst by Mr Martin, saying that so soon as the state of your health, & previous engagements will admit, you will appoint a time to meet Mr Bracken & self in Gallatin & if practicable settle the matter of dispute between us, resulting from a mistake in conveying the same Land to us both, at the same time notifying us both of the time of such appt. You also wish to be informed of the nature of the dispute &c. I once at Nashville explained this to you and afterward furnished you with copies of the deeds of conveyance made to Bracken & me, by you. But presume it probable, that owing to much engagement in business as well public as your own private affairs, it has escaped your recollection, & the papers mentioned may have been mislaid. I will therefore give a concise statement

12509

of the business with extracts from the deeds, by which you'l directly see, the interference occasioned by the mistake. In the year 1796 you conveyed to me, the tract of 1000 acres, with the reservation of 160 acres to satisfy your Bond to Pyatt, which reservation is in the words following (Viz)

"Beginning at a white oak & poplar, the N. E. corner
" & beginning of the original survey. Run South
" as far as will include 160 acres, by extending
" the West line the length of the survey which is
" 500 poles. otherwise to begin at the Beginning
" mentioned, & run West to the line trees of the
" north boundary line, & then South & West
" or South & East at the option of the said
" Pyatt, as will include 160 acres in the north
" West, or north East corner of said survey.
" after deducting 160 acres as above mentioned
" for the use & benefit of the said Pyatt: then
" it is the true intent of these presents, that the
" balance of 840 acres be conveyed from the
" said Andrew to the said William his
" heirs & assigns for ever."

Calls of deed to Bracken.

"Beginning at a poplar & white oak the north
" west corner of a 640 acre tract in the name
" of Benjamin Shepherd, running South 320 poles
" to a black walnut, then West with Wm Brackins
" north boundary eighty poles, then north
" 320 poles to a stake, then East to the beginning
" including 160 acres it being part of a 1000
" acre tract granted by the State of N Carolina

12510

"to John Rice - Abraham Ristone & Elisha Rice
"assignees of the heirs of Dominic Dominies, by
"Patent bearing date at Kingston 13th June 1787
& 100 299 off the East end of said tract &c."

By comparing these extracts from the deeds you will readily see the nature of the interference which has given rise to the dispute. it would more plainly appear by plating it. allowing Pyettes to make his option in the north east corner, which any one would do, as it is much the best of that reserved. so that sh'd the option according to the reservation be made in this way, the interference will be say 120 acres which has been first conveyed to me, & afterward to Bracken, & it being land (of superior quality) (say the 120 acres) is the reason why Bracken is so tenacious to hold on it. yet it is obvious that at the time you conveyed to him, the right by a former conveyance was in me. But he having taken possession under colour of title, I am deprived of my right, & will have to sue before I can get it, unless you will arrange the matter with him. He contends that the conveyance to him, was in conformity with your bond to Pyettes - and this fact he can establish by evidence - and that you at the time you conveyed to him did discharge the bond. nevertheless he is willing, rather than to involve in case, to confine himself to the reservation mentioned in the conveyance to to me, provided you will pay him the difference between the value of that conveyed & that reserved. I have had no agency in bringing about this difficulty, therefore ought not to in anywise suffer by its losses all together I think the whole matter

12510

would be amicably settled. It may easily be seen, that as things now stand that the part reserved in the deed to me, or the greater part of it, is still belonging to you, not having been conveyed at all. Shd a meeting take place shd like it to be before the 20th Apl as I expect to set out on a journey to the South about that time

Dixons Spring
23rd March

10

General Andrew Jackson
Nashville
Mail Tennessee

Capt. Wm Martin
letter
[illegible] 182[illegible]

get Capt Donelson or some other person to lay down this interference from the Calls as above & it will show the fact as it is. the original tract 1000 acres. Begins at a w oak & poplar, ~~[illegible]~~ N. W. cor of B. Shepherds 640 acre tract, runs West 500 poles & South 320 p. Shd be much gratified if this matter could be amicably adjusted. please write me soon. with high consideration, your obdt humble servt

Wm Martin

Hickory Grove March 24th 1826

My Dear Mrs Jackson

I had the honour of receiving a letter from the Genl by the last mail which brought us the pleasing intelligence of your recovery, it was I assure you most welcome news to your friends here for we had all felt considerable anxiety on your account for several weeks but I hope you are now taking better care of yourself than you have hitherto done, be prudent in your diet — I think if you and the Genl will come and spend next winter with us it will be of very great service to both — indeed the Genl has flattered us with the hope that he will do so — and although we would all like to be very comfortably settled, and have fine large farms to show you when you come, still our anxiety to see you here is such, that we will be happy to receive you as soon as possible — We are all enjoying most excellent health at present — I have not looked as well for several years — and my dear little Ellen

12511

is as fat and healthy as she can be — she has cut her first tooth without being in the least sick, and I hope she may be as fortunate with the remainder — she has become one of the most interesting little things I ever saw, and is now considered one of the beauties of the neighbourhood, she resembles Miss Duval more than any one else but *you must come* and see her.

I spent yesterday with Mrs Butler, they are all very well — but I must tell you a secret on her, which she begged me "for gracious sake dont tell Aunt Jackson" as she recollect what you said on the last occasion of the kind — she *has been under the necessity* of *weaning* Racheal — you know what you may expect to hear next. We have all been very busy gardening but mine is so new that I cant boast much of it this year, Mrs Butler's is the best in the neighbourhood as it was well cultivated last year, she has at present Lettuce, radishes, peas, and potatoes ripe and beans half grown — you may from this judge how early vegetation commences here our forest trees have their leaves fully grown, and our corn is more than knee high part of it. —

We
here
which
and
it is
please
some
that
will
will
as poss
your
his he
best w
With
and
me d
I send
pe gar,
cooking

12512

We have now a very pleasant and quite a gay society
here — there was a wedding in town last week after
which a danced at the governor's — the widow Gray
and Miss Elizabeth make a considerable noise here
it is said Prince Murat and Col Gadsden are both
pleased with the widow — I think we shall have
some more weddings shortly. Tell my son Andrew
that I was very happy to receive his letter, and hope he
will write often without waiting for my answer, as it
will be of service to him to practice writing as often
as possi[ble] — and I should also like to hear from
your [An]drew. My dear husband has quite recovered
his health, and unites with me in Love and
best wishes for you the Genl and the family
With the most sincere prayers for your health
and that of our dear friend the Genl — believe
me dear Madam

Your Friend

M L Call

I send you a specimen of Florida
sugar, made near here in common
cooking utensils. ——

12512

[illegible]HASSEE [illegible] 23 FLORIDA

No

25

Mrs Genl. Jackson.
(Hermitage)
near Nashville
Tennt.

Hon J. H. Eaton

New York 26 March 1826

My dear Friend,

I think it is a month or very near as long since I received your last letter – I cannot account for your silence – You suffer too much of your time to be taken up with the Panama question – Give yourself a resting spell when the agony is over and permit your friends to engage so much of your time as may be sufficient to exchange salutations &c –

I rejoice my dear Eaton to find that you and almost a majority of the Senate took so just a view of the dangerous experiment submitted to us made and I firmly believe the full disclosure of your debates and the communications from the President will satisfy nine tenths of the American people that there is war at the bottom of it – I am sorry from my heart that you had not force enough to stop it in your house, for "I begin to fear the equivocation of the friends" and apprehend it may be supported [illegible] in the house of Representatives – It is a most dangerous trial the President is going to make and it was most discourteously conducted by him and his friends – I have often thought since his message at the opening of Congress that if Jackson had been elected & had taken the high stand adopted by the lofty tone of Mr. Adams in this measure, that the union would have rung with the charge of "Military chieftain" usurpation and war – the style and character of the whole proceeding is more like that of

12513

of a King, than of the Executive of a Representative democracy - and the manner in which it has been managed and acquiesced in resembles not a little the course of ministerial management in the British Parliament - From the knowledge I have of your pure & high notions of Legislation I feel confident that you must be sick of such scenes - But my dear Sir, do not yield a point of duty whatever may be the result - the noble stand made by the Senate is duly estimated - the people are now about to be made acquainted with all the facts and their judgement will be given with impartiality - why in the name of Heaven could not Mr Adams have satisfied the House & the country at once with a disclosure of so much information as would enable all parties to judge of the propriety of a measure so important to our present peace and future repose? - But it is well - the scenes of 1800 must be acted over again - and will, my word for it, result in the same triumphant ascendancy of the real democracy of the country - then we shall get rid of the Clays and his associates - of the old Tories and treacherous Democrats who compose the present administration - nor will we have DeWitt foisted upon us neither - Jackson is the man under whom the honest republicans of the country will rally in spite of the efforts of Usurpers & apostates to the contrary - I assure you that from the highest sources ~~of any~~ from every part of the State

of

New York, I have information that Jackson has not only not lost ground, but that all the measures of violence at Washington, as well as the present efforts at intrigue at Albany have a tendency to increase the number of his friends — the broad & unequivocal establishment of his integrity and purity the last winter, may be lost upon knaves & negociators, but not upon the people — They can and will draw the line of distinction and they will indicate it at the next election — ~~[struck out]~~ Great God! can it be that ten millions of Freemen can be duped or that they would willingly lend themselves to their own overthrow? It cannot be — No: the next political struggle or rather the second political struggle, like the second war of Independence will shew the people to be equal to the preservation of their own rights, and the triump will be as lasting as it will be humiliating and disgraceful to the Present administration and their heartless supporters.

The work of traffic and bargain & sale has I fear commenced at Albany — Strong inducements will be held out even to the Vice-President — do not laugh — to come into a support of Govr. Clinton — It is vainly imagined by the friends of DeWitt that Calhoun may be brought to *think* himself honored by the patronage of our Executive, whereas I presume the Vice President could beat him more than a distance where they to run together without competition — Van Buren too is to be felt and sounded & Mr. Clay is to have the promise of future countenance and support if he will betray his present master, with ten times the chance of being betrayed in turn if he should

But.

12514

But should all these schemes fail the Hartford Candidate DeWitt is to start upon his own bottom and by distracting as Clay did, defeat the electoral choice and thus with ten or twenty votes be brought into the house and there, marvelous to relate!! he is to get the better of Jackson and Adams and become the President of the United States of North America! I dare say you must with me admire the sublimity of the vastly possible political project – This is the plan at present – Efforts are making to cajole the old democrats through what has hitherto been termed their leaders, but it wont do. Attempts are making to get Noah into the Coalition, but he will not go I think – If he does, he will do them no good – Such broad villainy cannot be practiced without alarming the minds of the people – The thing is at work, but it is shallow as well as wicked and will only tend to render the actors detested –

Our little state N. Jersey, will go with Pensylvania – Nor can I believe, that Maryland will do less than she did last year – North of Virginia we entertain the highest expectations – North & South Carolina & Georgia we are sure of and as to the West including Kentucky & Ohio, I would not slander them by supposing them weak or wicked – Remember what I have often told you, that I will not give credit nor should you to the belief, that the Republicans of 1828, will support a man for President who during the last war suffered himself to be made the tool of the Hartford Conspirators, whilst they can get a patriot, a Statesman and soldier in the living Washington of his Country Andrew Jackson – Write to me for the love of friendship

Yours. S. Southard

Genl. A. Jackson & Lady

1824 Mch 30th

Bought of Hugh Erwin

1 pr. Blk Valencia Shoes	. . .	1. 50
1 " White Horseleather gloves		75
		$2 . 25

Recd Pay H. Erwin

125 14-a

Locust Hill near Leesburg Va
April 22nd 1826

My Dear Sir

I was much gratified on a late visit to Washington to hear of the good health of yourself and Mrs Jackson from your friend Genl Houston, he is in fine spirits as indeed were all your friends I met with there, and there appears to be little or no doubt but that Mr Adams and Clay must of necessity surrender at discretion; I called to see Mr Adams in relation to some recom=mendations left by you and my friend Mason with Mr Monroe shortly before the expiration of his term of service, I had upon the appoint=ment being made to which they referred, written to Mr Adams begging leave to withdraw them as I had no disposition to remain any longer an unsuccessful applicant for office

12515

more particularly as it was generally understood
that your friends were to meet with no consideration
from the Executive, and it was a matter well known
to them that I was guilty of that unpardonable
sin of being your friend; well after great labor
and difficulty they were found and I withdrew
them from Mr. Adams's possession, during my
stay there I became convinced of one fact that
there is more corruption in Washington at pre-
=sent than is to be found in any Government
under the sun of the same age or not older.
do you not recollect Mr. Wm. Lee, 2nd auditor, and a certain
Doct. Cutting both of whom I met frequently
in your room last winter, they induced me to
believe that they were warmly your friends and
had your Election much at heart, and possibly
may have produced the same impression on
your mind, guess then at my surprise and asto=
=nishment when I was credibly informed that
at that very moment they were doing, saying
privately, and writing for the press many of
those pieces that were published with a view
to defeat you and Elevate Mr. Adams. —

12516

I was in New York in Decr. every thing there
promises well, Mr. Clinton is not sufficiently
strong in his own State to enable him to become
a Candidate for the Presidency, that circumstance
alone will ensure to you a majority of the votes
in that state — as to Virginia, nothing could
under any circumstances induce her to vote
for Mr. Adams, indeed it is now well settled that
as the contest will be between you and him, that
you will get the vote of that state, — the only
paper in this county abuses Mr. Adams and sup=
=ports your claims with a good deal of zeal
and ability. —

My Dear Sir I should
be much pleased to hear from you
occasionally in relation to the
health of yourself and Mrs. Jackson, and
such remarks upon public measures as
you may deem proper to communicate

Be pleased to present my most respect=
=ful compliments to Mrs. Jackson, and believe
me to most truly

Yr friend & Servt.

Chas. Pendn. Tutt

12516

APR 6

25

Majr. Genl. Andrew Jackson
near
Nashville
Tennessee

Robt. Eddy letter
to be answered —
answered May 8th 1826

Washington City
April 3d 1826.—

My Dear Sir:

I should have written you at a much earlier period of the session, but for the consideration, that you were probably much perplexed by troublesome correspondents, and from the belief that I could not communicate to you any thing which you did not already know, or which could at all, interest you.—

On Saturday evening the 1st Inst after a long and laborious discussion, the testing vote was taken on Mr McDuffie's propositions to amend the Constitution,— and stood in favor of taking the election from Congress 139 and against it 52.— In favor of the District system 90 and against it 102. There being a Constitutional majority in favor of the first resolution— the subject was referred to a select committee of 24. to draw out the details of a plan of amendment, embracing the object of the first resolution and report it to the House. You have no doubt seen my views at length upon this subject. I prefer the district system to any other,— but if it cannot be ~~adopted~~ established

12517

as the Uniform mode throughout the Union, such are
my well settled convictions from short observation
here, of the absolute importance, not only to the
purity, the honor and the dignity of Congress, but
it is to be apprehended to the duration and har=
=monious operation of the Government itself, that
this important election should in no event devolve
upon Congress, that in order to attain that desi=
=rable end, I am ready to do, as the venerable
conventionists did, - to compromise - to unite in a
spirit of conciliation on middle ground, and in
order to obtain an important principle, surrender all mi=
=nor considerations. At the close of the discussion of
this subject on saturday, there was some sharp shooting
in the House. Mr McDuffie in his speech of friday, in
illustration of the importance of the plan of amendment
by him proposed, took occasion to review the course
pursued by the present Secretary of State in the late Presi=
=dential election. The friends of the Secretary were quite
sensitive, ~~upon the subject~~, and after having slept and
reflected upon the subject, and no doubt consulted
with the prime minister himself, Mr Trimble of Ken.
& Vance of Ohio - appeared on the floor on saturday
as his champions and the common defenders of the
Secretary and themselves. Mr Trimble took occasion
in attempting to justify himself for the vote which he had
given in that election, to refer to your report in rela=
=tion to the conduct of a portion of the Kentucky troops
at New Orleans - and affirmed that as the reason

12518

[illegible]ly he had voted against you. The foul charge was promptly and spiritedly repelled by Messrs Moore and Henry of Kentucky. Both F. & V. were indirectly charged of aggres=sive & personal towards McDuffie, who rose, after they had done, to enquire more distinctly what they had said, and whether the allu=sions were to him, & being answered, though evidently much excited, yet he (McD) firmly addressed the Chair in substance as follows — "I understand the game that is going on, and I know the dastardly individual who skulks behind the screen and works the wires; & if the Secretary of State wishes me to notice his tools of understrappers he must send gentlemen; or if he will show himself I will recognize him as a gentle=man. I will not call on his minions here, but if called on by them, I will for once forget that they are not gentlemen, & will notice them as such". The question was immediately taken, and this is the last that we have heard upon the subject. What course they will take is unknown. The general impression is that there will be no fighting. Your Tennessee friends will sustain McD. in any extremity. In relation to Mr Clay he (McD) boldly upon the floor told a plain un=varnished story, and one so true as to make all concerned in the transaction feel it most sensibly. The Panama Mission will probably be taken up in the House to day, upon an application for an appro=priation to defray the expenses of the Mission. It will be firmly met and opposed in every stage, and will probably give rise to an animated and lengthy discussion. Its [illegible] as it seems to me a total

12518

departure from that uniform course of policy pursued by the Government from its foundation to the present time; and is a total abandonment of the sound political maxims laid down by Washington, and upon which the country have acted ever since, viz - that our policy is peace, that a strict neutrality should be observed, between belligerent powers, that we should cultivate friendly relations with all, but entangling alliances with none. — I am opposed to the Mission in every view which I have been enabled to take of it. It cannot possibly do any good. It may and probably will do much harm if we engage in it. — If it is perfectly convenient & you are not oppressed by your numerous correspondents I should be happy to hear from you. Present me to Mrs Jackson and accept assurances of high regard & esteem. —

Very Respectfully
Yr friend & obt
Hu'e Servt

James K. Polk

Answered May
-1826-

Genl A. Jackson
Nashville
Tenn.

Washington City
3rd April 1826

Genl. Andrew Jackson,

Dear Sir,

It is an old saying that no Man is so far from Trade as he who has nothing to trade upon for a similar Reason I have not until this Moment addressed you, and now nothing very important is within the purview of my knowledge, on Saturday last Mr. McDuffie Genl. Vance and Mr. Trimble of Kentucky had some sparring in the House which grew out of Mr. McDuffie's argument in favor of the amendments to the Constitution on Friday last, Vance in debate said if he suspected any one in the House for Corruption it would be the braunting blustering and vociferous Politician and declaimer and intimating and I think expressly referring to McDuffie, which I believe he Vance does not deny. Trimble also made several Inuendos which were not as the parliamentary Men say tangible but tending evidently to be construed into Charges and intimations against McDuffie, Vance in the Course of his talk said he was

12519

peculiarly situated that he had come from the very lowest order of Society that at the age of 22 years he could not connect the Letters of the Alphabet and that promoted as he was by the People of Ohio when an Imputation of Corruption was cast on them he must and would sustain their character at the hazard of his Life — Mr Trimble made a Talk somewhat in the same way and said that he had not the Magnanimity to forget or forgive much less to vote for a Man who had if he had not slandered at least made wonderful Misrepresentations in Regard to the Kentucky Troops at the Battle of N. Orleans— McDuffie in reply said to Genl Vance he was happy to inform him he had not changed his destiny as regarded his grade in Society, that he had never recognized Vance or Trimble as Gentlemen, but that he knew the great political Juggler, Pattroon and Puppy, the Secretary of State Clay, that he knew he had set on his Minions, that he knew they were the mere Puppets on the Tapis whilst the Master hand was behind working the Wires, that his Object was to give Mr Clay his Complements, but that if Mr Vance or Trimble thought themselves aggrieved he would for once forget that they were not Gentlemen and would attend to their Calls — the House was a perfect Scene of Confusion for half an hour, no one addressing the Chair, the Chairman crying out Order

Order, order; hearly hearly, helter skelter, Negro States and Yankies — the Matter is in Statu quo it is now early in the morning when the House meets we may hear something interesting on the subject — I heard Mr. Randolph make a Philippic last week in the Senate, yes says he Mr. P. with uplifted hands, I swear to my God and Country that I will war with this administration made up of the Union of Puritans and Blacklegs — speaking of the Panama Mission he says I will prove to every Man living as plain as three times three make nine and not ten, that the Mission was a Kentucky Cuccoos Egg laid in South America — I send you some Speeches and documents consequently it is unnecessary to say any thing about what [is] going on in the H. Reps. — I wish if in Conformity with [your] Opinion you would advise Houston to remain in Congress, he is here bold and energetic it is as much as his Friends can do to keep him from coming out as he says flat footed — S. P. Carson of North Carolina is the devoted Friend of our political Faith and is more than anxious to take a Chance in the Lottery as he calls it of Vance and Trimble; should be glad to hear from you, say my warmest Salutations to Mrs. Jackson, for yourself accept the renewed Pledge of my highest Regard

Jno. H. Marable

12520

Free
Jno. H. Marable

Majr. Genl. Andrew Jackson
Nashville
Tennessee

Jno H Marable
1826

Granville County N. Ca.
April 3d. 1826.

Dear Sir

Permit me to introduce to your acquaintance my friends William Burt Esqr. of Halifax and Lewis A Williamson Esqr. of N. Ampton County, who visits the Western Country with a view to future settlement, they are gentleman of fortune, first respectability and intelligence and may be considered a valuable acquisition to the society of any neighborhood in which they may determine to locate any civilities offered them, or services that it may be in your power to render them will be considered as a particular favor conferred on your friend & Ob Servant

Jos. H. Bryan

Genl. Andrew Jackson
Davidson County
Tennessee

12521

Genl. Andrew Jackson

Davidson County

Tennessee

Care of
Wm Bent, Esq

Genl Bogers
Letter introducing
Mr Bent & Mr
Williamson
1826 —

Recd. Nashville 5th april 1826 of Genl. A Jackson five hundred sixtynine dollars 75 cents for the purpose of taking up a note due to the Estate of Charles McAlaster the 29th June next

Josiah Nichol

12523

Recpt for mony
to meet the
note to the
adminestrator of
McCollester -
april 1826

West Bank Alabama
6th April 1826.

My Dear General,

I have been anxiously looking for a letter from you for some time past, for I have received none since that announcing the illness of Mrs Jackson, & which I answered immediately.—

I set out for Charleston on Saturday, & some time in the month of May Mrs Hayne & self will sail for Philadelphia to see our dear Child.— In addition to the many favors you have already conferred upon me, I have now to request a letter of introduction to Mr. Lloyd of Boston, also a letter to some of your friends in each of the Cities of New-York, Phila. Baltimore & Washington, as it is probable, I may, visit each of those places.— Let me beg of you & Mrs J. to visit some of the Watering places this Summer.— Please forward the letters to Phila. to the Care of Judge Duncan.— Present me respectfully to all my friends.— I will write you from Charleston.— I remain your faithful & affectionate friend.

A. P. Hayne

To,

Genl. Jackson.

12524

P.S. - Col. Drayton's speech, pleases me more than any I have seen on "Constitutional Amendment." - It is the most calculated to do away the difficulties inseparable to the subject. - McDuffie's is more brilliant, but not so wise a speech. - Mr. A. begins to have a stormy time & so it always will be under similar circumstances. - They have attempted too much on the subject of the Constitution, that is on the principle of policy. - The Removal of the election from the house upon Drayton's plan leaving the mode of electing Electors where it now stands, was enough to commence with. - The present Congress will accomplish nothing of importance. - A.P.H.

1252

MON GY. R. APR 8

18¾

To,

General Andrew Jackson
Near Nashville
West Tennessee

Mail.

Capt. Haynes letter
6th of April 1805 answ'd
& letters inclosed 9
requested & answered
them at Philadelphia
care of Judge Duncan.

Apr 7. 1826

The Heirs of the late Roger B. Sappington have presented an account on which they claim for the services of the deceased in the purchase of Horses for the use of the U. States in the late War, and in the year 1818 as follows, viz:

1st	For the purchase of	46	Horses	in January 1813	..	$2140.. –
2d	do	141	do	Nov. & Dec.	"	6540.. –
3d	do	20	do	Sept. 20. 1814	.	1000.. –
4th	do	28	do	Sept 27th to 3 Oct.	"	1707.. 50
5th	do	8	do	without date	.	400.. –
6th	do	43	do	Jany 21st to 27th 1818		2540.. –
				Amounting to	..	$14327.. 50

On which 2½ pr. Cent Commission is claimed, equal to .. $358.$\frac{18}{100}$

Remarks

On reference to the accounts of the disbursing Officers for the above periods the following facts in relation to Horses procured by Mr. Sappington are ascertained viz:

1st He was paid on the 12th February 1813 for 46 Horses previously purchased .... $2140.. –

2d He was paid on the 27 December 1814, for 8 of 141 Horses embraced in an account rendered by him, being his own; for the remaining 133 procured by him, the individuals were paid by the Qr. Master ...... 6145.. –

3d Two of these 20 Horses were his own, the remaining 18 were procured by him, and cost . . . 900.. –

4th These 28 Horses appear to have been procured by him, and the individuals were paid by the Quarter Master .... 1707.. 50

5th This charge is made on a memorandum without date for 8 Horses – There is reason to doubt that the whole of them are included in the 2d item for 141 Horses, as some of the names are found therein – the cost 400$ is therefore not extended in these remarks – –

6th These 43 Horses, he was paid for by Major Harris in January 1818 procured by him and cost 2540.. –

For Horses purchased – Amount $13432.. 50

13535 – a

It has also been ascertained from the a/c^s of the disbursing Officers that the following Payments were made to Mr. Sappington for forage, Pasturage and Keeping public Horses—

viz:

1813		
Feby 12th	He was paid for keeping the Horses referred to in the preceding first item from December 24. 1812 to 12 February 1813 - - - - - -	$ 1103 " 60
Dec 27.	He was paid for forage for the Horses included in the 2^d item, for 11 days - - - - -	257 " 50
1814		
Jany to 12 April,	He was paid for Pasturage and Keeping public Horses - - - - - - - -	187 " 50
Ap^l 12 to June 16.	He was paid for keeping & feeding D^o—	763 " "
Dec 20.	He was paid for keeping and Pasturage of Public Horses between July 4 & 30 September 1814 - -	445 " 75
" "	and for same between 1st Oct. & 6 November " - -	326 " 75
1818		
January 28.	He was paid for the keeping of the 43 Horses purchased by him and paid for by Major Harris on this date - - - - - - - -	67 " 87
	Received for keeping and feeding the Horses	$ 3151 " 97

The circumstances in relation to the foregoing account appear to be as follows— Captain Wm. B. Lewis then Ass^t deputy Quarter Master Genl having received directions to purchase a number of Pack Horses and finding it impossible to attend to the subject himself, and Doct^r Sappington being a better judge of Horses than himself, he authorized him to purchase them under certain limitations and to give orders on him (the quarter Master) in favor of the persons from whom he made the purchase, this course was adopted and Capt. Lewis paid the owners on Doctor Sappingtons orders— No claim for compensation has heretofore been made during the life time of the Doctor nor was there any Specified promise of Compensation made.— In the order for the purchase of the first 46 Horses Captain Lewis states that for his services, Doctor Sappington would be liberally compensated, but nothing

on the subject subsequently appears until the present time when Captain Lewis certifies on the account that Doctor Sappington was generally employed by him to purchase Horses for the use and benefit of the United States while he acted as Quarter Master and that he never did receive any compensation for his Services —

The case being one not recollected to have any precedent, & the money not having been paid by the claimant for which commissions are charged, the subject is referred to the Secretary of War with the accompanying Documents for decision, with the foregoing statement shewing the payments made to Doctor Sappington for keeping the Horses after their purchase and until their delivery to the Quarter Master —

Treasury Department
3d Auditors Office
7 April 1826
Peter Hagner Aud.

Remarks on the claim of the Heirs of the late Doctor R. B. Sappington Submitted for the decision of the Secretary of War.

P. H.

The Secretary of War has decided that the claim is not admissible

April 7. 1826

P. H.

Copy furnished Mr. Eaton

Natchez, April 12th 1826.

Dear Sir — For many years, even before I had the pre=sumption to address you on the subject of going to Mexico, my feelings have led me to those infant republics, where human liberty and light are struggling with the fetters of despotism and the darkness of superstitious ignorance; not that I supposed myself possessed with the talents of a Paine or a Jefferson, but I have enterprise and industry to do something, and that something I am willing to do — but, in the language of a well known Poet —

"Chill penury repressed their ~~noble~~ rage
"And froze the genial current of the soul,"

and many a one is frozen and chilled to petrifaction, by the want of means. My means are still limit=ed, but they may be such as to enable me to make a small beginning; and with the aid and assistance of influential men, I may plant myself in a soil more congenial to my hopes of future prosperity.

Here it is necessary to explain myself fully, to escape the charge of fickleness. For several years I have con=ducted a public paper, (and with all due deference, I flat=ter myself, with some degree of credit.) I have never sacrificed principle to interest, else my circumstances would have been more flourishing. With deep interest I have viewed the march of human liberty, and of republicanism, among our sister provinces; and with ex=ultation the progress of their success. Our own country, too, risen, as it were, by the hand of magic, from thirteen colonies to twenty four independent States — from a hand=ful of adventurous emigrants to ten millions of souls, with more than one million two hundred thousand brave and determined freemen, whose necks were never yoked in foreign bondage; and still progressive. A new dominion is springing into the luxuriance of life, extending from the ~~[illegible]~~ shores of of the Gulf of Mexico, to the Isthmus of

12526

Darien, from thence to Cape Horn, including the provinces of Mexico, Peru, Colombia, Chili, and Buenos-Ayres, under the command of Bolivar and Vittoria, disciples of our own Washington.

I have ever considered well regulated journals, as principal instruments in dispelling the clouds of mental darkness, and of diffusing correct principles:— they instruct and improve the light of human intellect; they do away prejudices, correct public opinion, and open the door of enterprise, which, but for them might be perhaps forever closed:— They are a check on the ambitious and licentious — the tyrant's dread, the monarch's hate. And who can deny the power of this influence in our own revolution. But this is a digression. As I before observed, I must explain the reason why I leave, to all human appearance, a lucrative situation, for a precarious one in a foreign land. I must confess myself the dupe of my own good feelings— I have been circumvented by a <u>friend</u>, one in whom I placed the utmost confidence, and this, perhaps, is the greatest weakness of my life.

I am the only printer in the state, who came forward in vindication, or rather in open support of the man who I conceived was justly entitled, from services rendered and well known patriotism, to the presidential chair. From that time it has been the study of some, to weaken or destroy my influence, so that my zeal should have no effect:— and when it was discovered that I had established a paper which bade fair to gain a high station among the journals of the day, a plan was laid to defeat my object:— And in the language of Sampson, "If they had not ploughed with my heifer, they had not found wherein my great strength lay"— or rather my weakness— for they are entirely indebted to that for success. Suffice it to say, that from the want of pecuniary resources, I have been obliged to yield to power, and am defrauded of all, or nearly all my hard labor. I have made out to secure to myself about $500. With that sum

I mean to purchase a small assortment of type, and repair to a more hospitable clime; for the people of this country are ungrateful, or John Quincy Adams had not been our president — they are ignorant of worth, and do not know how to appreciate merit.

With letters of recommendation from the Hon. ~~Christopher Rankin~~ J. S. Johnston of Louisiana, and Henry Johnson, the present Governor of Louisiana, who are all personally my friends, I hope to meet with a favorable reception from Bolivar — if added to them, I should have the good fortune to obtain a letter from yourself to Mr. Poinsett, our minister, (who, I presume, would be the most proper person to apply to,) I cannot fail of success. I shall, however, be glad of your advice upon the subject, — it would be highly gratifying to me: — and believe me no less devoted to the land of my forefathers by my wishing to leave it. The cause of freedom is a general one, and it matters but little in what part of the world we bestow our aid, so the object is accomplished — and our own country does not stand in immediate need of our services.

Yours, with sentiments of
Esteem and Respect,

R. C. Langdon

Major Genl. A. Jackson

12527

Dear
Hermitage

Hermitage

NATCHEZ
APR
14.

50

Major Genl. Andrew Jackson
Hermitage
Near Nashville
Tenn.

Single 37½

R.C. Langdon
1822

Hermetage April 13th 1826 Then Recd from Andrew Jackson the sum of five hundred dollars in United States Notes in full of my wages as overseer for the year 1825 Recd by me—

B. P. Person

12528

B. P. Pearson
receipt in full
for his wages
in the year
1825 - $500
U. States notes

Washington
April 18. 26

Sir

Some time last year you addressed me on the subject of Master Overton's appointment as a Cadet. Not having heard from you since or any of his Friends I suspended the issue of the warrant. But out of abundant caution I enclose you a warrant to be disposed of according to circumstances. If he still wish to be appointed you will have the goodness to furnish him with the warrant. If not to return it to me.

I tender you my respects

James Barbour

12529

Sec of wars letter
answere 6th of May
that Mr I overton
would accept a situation
for his son to West
Point—

April 19th 1826 Genl. Andrew Jackson please to pay
William Watson three dollars and his Receipt will
be good against me for the same

$3"00 Thomas Gleaves

May 13th 1826 Recd. the above
three dollars from Genl. Jackson by me Wm. Watson

12531

Dixons Springs 19th Sept 1820.

Dear Sir,

I have rec^d your letter of the 10th Inst. and with attention have examined its contents. You set out with expressing your surprise that I sh^d think the right of the 160 acres reserved for the benefit of Pyles, in the deed from you to me, sh^d still be in you. And I am no less surprised, that anyone who has seen & compared the deeds made to me, & to Brackin, (who claimed under Pyles) sh^d think otherwise. It is true as you say, that there is an expression in the deed to me of the following effect "Now it is the true intent of these presents, "that the ballance of 840 acres be conveyed from "the said Andrew to the said William H." And it is also true, that in making the conveyance to Brackin in satisfaction for Pyles claim, you did not confine it to that part of the land reserved for the purpose, but took of a part of ~~[illegible]~~ of that which you had long before divested yourself of, by a conveyance to me. Compare the deeds to Brackin & to me, (copies of which I furnished you some two or three years ago) & a moments reflection will convince anyone, that it is as I say. Let us once more look at the terms of the reservation. Viz "Beginning at a white "oak & Poplar, the beginning of said tract, & [illegible] "[illegible] so as by running West the whole length of the "line which is 300 poles will give 160 acres on the "north boundary or otherwise, to begin at the "beginning mentioned, & run west to the line, & "then South & west, or South & East, at the option of "said Pyles, so will make 160 acres in the north west, "or north East corner of said tract." By this designation

12532

Pyatt's is confined to the north boundary, or at least
to one half its length, and from which by no fair
construction can be departed more than to go south so
far as by the above operation, he would get the complement
called for, everything by which to me from the beginning
mentioned south it would not extend half the
distance of that line, making the East boundary, which
is 320 poles. But the deed to Brackin, [illegible]
I have now examine the deed to Brackin which shd
have been conformed to leave one of the three reservations
as he was to make his option out of the two specified.
The calls of the deed to him are (in substance) thus, begin-
at the beginning mentioned, & which is the north east
corner & beginning of the tract; Running south 320 poles to a black
Jack oak; Then west with his north boundary 80 pls
thence north 320 poles to a stake in the north boundary
line of said tract. Then east to the beginning. Now
compare this with the reservations, & it will be seen
clearly that from the most liberal construction that
can be given, not more than 40 acres of that reserved
for Pyatt, can be comprised in the deed to Brackin,
the ballance of 120 acres being of that which you had
many years before conveyed to me. Now if this
does not leave the title of 120 acres (the amount of
my land contained in the deed to Brackin) still
in you, I know not where it can be, for in the deed
to me it was reserved for the benefit of Pyatt and
it is not included in the deed to Brackin, so that
it must remain in you. You seem to think strange
that after the lapse of thirty years, I shd now com-
plain that injustice has been done me. I will say that if
I have negligently suffered Mr Brackin to take
an advantage of me, I ought not to expect you to
suffer by my own neglect. In answer to this, I will
ask whence have I been negligent? Nearly thirty
years ago you conveyed to me the Land alluded to,
with the reservations above, and, I thought in good

12533

[illegible] this [illegible] interesting [illegible]
conveyance to defraud the land, [illegible]
lands in this State of Kentucky, [illegible] through by your [illegible]
without my knowledge or approbation to convey
to Brashier part of the identical land over which
you had no rightful control whatever, and he
(Brashier) after getting to understand (as he says) the
manner in which the title conflict determined on
entering on the land & holding possession, so in event
of a suit he had rather be Deft than plaintiff. and
this too was done years before I knew any thing
about it. This is the way Sir, in which this business has
has been managed. I have had no agency whatever
in producing the difficulty, had you not have con
veyed my land to Brashier, & he before I knew any thing
about it took, pursuant to that conveyance, possession
of it, you would have heard no complaint from me,
nor would you at all, but from the hope I enter
tained, that you would on being informed of the facts,
quiet Brashiers claim, now hostile to my possession,
& leave my claim undisturbed for I [illegible] never
entertained any other opinion, than that, that it was
a mistake in you, in the calls of Brashiers deed, and
that an appeal to your sense of justice, would be all
that would be necessary on my part, to [illegible] the thing
put right, without the trouble of a lawsuit. But
from the contents of your last letter, I have nothing
further to hope in this way, shall therefore try another
[illegible]. But since in that I have [illegible]
for in want of a suit, be plaintiff, [illegible]
the chain of Title from the Patentee, to you, & so far
as I have been able thus to consult this chain, it was
[illegible] the opinion of counsel consulted on the subject,
to be extremely defective, particularly as respects
the conveyance from Abraham [illegible] to John [illegible]
or [illegible]. However I intend to try
it, & sh^d I fail, it will be owing to the weakness of
your title to me. I in confidence a few days ago

12533

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
to [illegible] [illegible] by way of friendship, presuming
that from the press of business of more importance
then any already commanding your attention, you
had not bestowed on this little matter the consideration it
merits. It is nevertheless a matter of interest to me,
the Land is valuable & must interest to [illegible], if it can
be avoided. I regret exceedingly the necessity imposed on
me of incurring the expense & vexations inseparable from
a lawsuit & its concomitants, a mistake in you in making
the conveyance to Brashiery has created this necessity, &
you in Justice ought now to relieve me, by granting
[illegible] [illegible]

Duncans Spring
April 27th 1826

18

Genl Andrew Jackson
Nashville
Mail Tennessee

Capt Wm Martin
[illegible]

If a lawsuit is prosecuted, the damage must fall
[illegible]. The measures I have hitherto pursued has been
with a view to prevent a worse state of things, & seeing
it is not likely to result in a favourable issue, I am
sorry on your account that I have troubled you about it,
& promise to trouble you no more in this way, unless a
proposition sh.d come from some other quarter. In reply
to the calls of the remonstrand above, I have given time
from memory & may not in every instance have been
verbatim, though but substantially so.
Respectfully I am your ob. Servant

Wm Martin

Browns Spring T
April 27th 1826 18

Genl. Andrew Jackson
Nashville
Tennessee

Mail [illegible]

Recd. 2d of May
& sent to be compar-
ed - having stated
that all the legal titles
conveyed from a
bill of sheriff
issued at
any time
execute a
claim Deed to
Col. [illegible] Newporten
and, Mr Broker

(Copy)

Treasury Department
Third Auditor's Office
April 20th 1826

Sir

I have the honor to return to you the papers relating to the claims of the Heirs of the late Doctor R. B. Sappington,—

The account on which 2½ pCt. Comn. is claimed for the services of the deceased, in procuring Pack Horses in the late war, and in the year 1818, together with a statement extracted from the document on the files of this Office, a copy of which I have the honor also to enclose, were submitted to the Secy. of War, who has decided that the claim is not admissible—

The other account for keeping public horses subsequent to the 10 Decr. 1814, on which appears the following remarks made by Doctor Sappington "This account is unpaid; all "the others are paid" will be allowed on letters of admn. being produced, and the oath of the representative of the deceased being annexed to the account stating that on examination of the Books & papers of the deceased no evidence is found of the account having been paid and that since his death, the Heirs or representatives have not received payment, or given any receipt or other document by which any other person could have obtained a credit therefor with the United States—

Very Respectfully
Your Obt Servt
Peter Hagner Audr

The Honl.
J. H. Eaton
Senate U.S.

135-33-a

Copy of a letter from
the Govr. to The
Honble J. H. Eaton
dated 20 April 1826

Washington April 26th 18[illegible]

My dear Sir

Altho' personally unknown to you I nevertheless address you a few lines, ~~to you~~ the question drawing to a close, it is quite probably the storm is over, a detail of which the papers have given you,

It is not questioned, but that in point of talents Mr. Adams side is far, very far deficient, and if not now (which I doubt) to soon will be out numbered, the states to the north of this are almost unanimous. New York, will be against him, which settles the question as to him, I ~~[illegible]~~ hear no man mention the name of any other except yourself

12534

to establish Mr Biddle, the same system of extravagance

and extension of executive patronage. They hope

to break down his fathers administration, and

are to be denounced by all his friends here

All we now have to do is to be

on all questions and occasions where they

are right support them, and when wrong

oppose them manfully.

You will guess from the number

of letters I will receive on this [illegible] why I

have taken the liberty

I am your friend

Willis Alston

April 27th 1826

General Andrew Jackson Esqr. Rather Rather wishing it had been to your Excellency Esqr as president of these Our United States of America the which have Excited the Writer to the present motion in being disappointed in the Expectation of this more bright View this by Cuting from your Sight Sir not Only you Sir but that of the Constitutional System who having Represented you sir as the president and Standard of its Republick flag Likewise having the preference Sir of the Chair the which you Justly meritted as also the approbation in the Sight of your being Elected Sir according to precept and Custom under the support and good will of the Consititution by which you Sir was Chosen what the Reason then might be askd. why were you deprived of it Seeing that you were nominated and Elected in as such even One who have merited the general good will of the people by which you were made Choice of and that because of the valour of the Latest Exploit done by you sir the which then clos. One of the most brilliant Scenes that ever have decorated the System of a true Republick and by which the most mortal and avowed Enemy against the System of our present Governments purchasd. to themselves the greatest disgrace that ever tarnishd. the british flag what then might be askd. the Reason Sir that the States Sir Should be disappointed so far in their Expectation of the Cause in which they so much delighted to honour in this they are all defeated their Expectations disappointed their wills frustrated the prospect of their hopes disannulld and Likewise Retarded every motion of their fand desire wherein then Lies the health of Our Constitution when a few Individuals Can so far prevail as to poison the whole System with avoid prejudice in this might be supposd. that of two things Coopperating against this our present System first in that of a mortal spite against the honour of its promotion as nothing Can be Right but that that is hammerd out upon their Own anvil in the Second place might be supposd. that of another opperation the which Commonly Lays the ground work of all Such prejudice that of aspiring Views the motion of desire and the notion of Contempt are two of the Chiefest Instrument to sound the minds of prejudice we Read of the Davids harp Laying the evil Spirit of saul but that of the Spirit of prejudice rousing up that of Contempt to an open Revenge neither Can it Lie Conceald. where the poison of such asps is under their tongues therefore such Calumnaters as this are the greatest nuisance to that of a Republick System and very much Impares the health of Our Constitution in which may be truly observd. that one destorted member debilitates the whole body One private member discoverd the passage that Sacd. the walls of Carthage that were Siegd. by the Romans so many years so Likewise might One or two members Stole the walls of Our Renowned Republick One Stone

12535

discovered the Step that open.d the Communication for the Roman army so Like wise might it be as easy for One or two members having such power as to Overthrow the Election of the whole United States of america in puting in the Only man appointed by their Majority for them to find a Step that soon might open a Communication for the british flag neither does the Late transaction seem to be much Less than premeditated Revenge up.n the present system a Cause that do seem as Instituted by that of divine appointment in which all have their talents to Improve in promoting the honour of their great Lord and master in which may be observ.d that Servant that had but the One talent he went and hid it that is he conceal.d his prejudice against the other two because they were put in greater power than he and with more Intrusted and therefore it might seem that his Charge was Rather a breach of trust by his making no Improvement at all of it not that this is applicable at all to the prejudice already hinted at it Rather Implies the whole world at Large but that of the divine dispensation having through great Respect of that peculiar favour of that Image in which he made man he gives every One some talent to Improve neither is there any Station of Life but from him is given something to Enjoy in this Let the Rulers beware where much is given much will be Required and yet there will be great trials given to proove their trust Excuse Sir the boldness of this my presuming freedom but because of that System of which I do delight to honour and that honour which you Sir have so faithfully Espous.d in venturing to Lay down your Life for its friends and therefore would be my desire to keep unsullied the unspotted Robe of this our temporal freedom whose Chastity have been so Long supported in this our maiden Land why should it then at all be shaken so as to Retard the smallest motion of its divine mission because that Liberty from the begining have been Instituted by that of the Character of Real Republick freedom and by the Like system it Retains the name neither Let me dare in presuming to flatter in my dictating by way of Insulting or that which might sour the minds of any but because of that prejudice which have so much in favour against that which our nation delighted in to honour the which do seem Insupportable to Cherish or yet to justifie the Crime a deed that should not be done is it to be suppos.d that this plant of Liberty now growing whose production from the soil of America freedom whose Leaves are now spreading to foreign nations what a pity then if that Like Jonah.s Gourd it should wither in One night or that those worms should at all hurt it who already have began to gnaw at its Root why then under the shade of such by which its very enemies do Sit and are Refresh.d — therefore seeing from the freedom

of the press so Sunk and by seeing my Expectations disappointed in the man for whom I voted neither by my self alone but by the majority of the States by which he was Elected in as president even after his manureing said plant with the blood of many heroes why should it not then grow seeing it is sweeten.d after this manner why should its Leaves then shrivel so as to hurt the fragrance of its Rich perfumes or the beauty of its Colours we drink the sweets of it fountain the produce of its fertility and the fruits of its soil I am an alien who have very much borne the burden and heat of the day in a far distant Land a Refugee who having Escap.d the threaten.d Vengance of six hours to Live Sanction.d by the kings broad seal had I been taken having made Several Miraculous Escapes being promoted to a high office and in the heart of the kings army and there being master of an Institution School and there watch.d by the strictest guards from which I made my way I being somewhat accustom.d to the use of the pen and here having obtain.d the Citizenship of that which I do delight to honour for more than 21 years I did try the good governor Snyder for a Comission of magistrate the which he promis.d me to grant and from his sanction I drew a petition to which I got 40 Subscribers yet because of a mongrel tory faction writing a Remonstrance neither having any thing to say against me but because of so many in the Township of Sadsbury Chester County on

I have Liv.d this 21 years the which if the governor Snyder had Liv.d I have got an office from his kindness I am now situated in private Life am what in the downhill of it too this office I would have got in Sadsburyville between the 40 and 41 mile stone Lancaster and Philadelphia Turnpike where I now Live and where there is Room less as yet in which place I own some property my amusement for some past has been somewhat Important having wrote several Books of a very Sublime Order to wit that of freedoms friend now at the press The true Republick System the museum and the Monitor the family picture Religion and politicks all lying as silent yet having merited the approbation of the greatest and most judicial Speculation in the City of Philadelphia Both ministers deacons and Elders — Sir as to that of freedoms friend I would dare to say it might be counted to come under your Notice It is now with the printer I had what I Intended to have paid for the printing of it it will be 500 Copies I Lost it when you were plunder.d of your office the which was the greatest plunder Even the Roving Arabs scarsly would have done the Like neither was it much Less than plundering the whole Vineyard of American freedom whose tender grapes by these Little foxes already are Spoiled publish not in Gath neither declare it in the streets of Ashkelon that ever one of the Safe guards of the Maiden Chastity of this our Infant Land should be served so

12536

Sir Excuse my freedom I had a Grandson Call^d after you name is
Andrew Jackson Lockhart S^r. Al^o will Send you One of the
Books Call^d freedoms friend it is wrote to the presen
purpose be kind in Receiving it

And if too presuming I Would Request an Answ^r with your
Compliance & I Subscribe your most Obedient and Humble Servant

General Andrew Jackson Esqr.   A Millen Lockhart

April 27th 1826

note for Florence Stock 200
Mc Corkle note & receipt
for sorrel horse baught
for A. J. Hutchings farm
in Alabama — $ 80
Recept for Tuition &
other charges Summer
Sesion Cumberland
College — 32-25
for Board & Washing
at Ditto, Ditto — 50 =
$ 362-25

General Andrew Jackson Esqr
Nashville
Tenesse

Will Care

25
$ 4 1/2

General Andrew Jackson

~~Knoxville Tent~~

Nashville

Tenessee P. Further

Will Care

Knoxville
25 May

Sadsbury Vill	50
	37½
	87½

General Andrew Jackson Esq

April 27th 1826

Washington Apl 28th 1826.

To the President of the United States,

Sir,

Aware of the important value of time to a person occupying the distinguished and responsible station you do, the duties of which you have discharged with so much credit to yourself and advantage to your country, I shall not trespass on your time farther than to state briefly the object of my troubling you.

I have been employed in keeping the Va Draw of the Potomack bridge for a few Months, during part of which time I have been the Acting Superintendent by order of the Secy of the Treasury. I believe, as I hope, that there has been no dissatisfaction expressed at the manner in which I have discharged my duties. My purpose is to solicit most respectfully of you, the appointment of Superintendent of the Bridge. From the interest you evinced at the time of my application for my present situation, I am induced to hope this, my present application

12537

may meet from your Excellency with the same favourable consideration. The duties of my present situation are very labourious for a man of my years, Eighty five — I have been wounded in the service of my Country during the glorious struggle of her revolution which at times, tends greatly to incapacitate me for bodily labour, and the small sum that I receive for my present services will not enable me to hire a hand to lighten the burthen of task — The pay is considerably less than that of a Messenger in Publick office —

Confidently believing that I could discharge the duties of the situation I solicit with credit to myself and satisfaction to you, I trust my cause in your hands, satisfied that you will do for an old and almost worn out soldier of the revolution what your judgment and your conscience may approve of —

With the highest respect
I have the honour to remain,
Your most Obdt
Humble Servt
Cornelius Wells

12538

Mr Wells [illegible]
Superintendent
[illegible] Affairs
for the [illegible]
A. J.

President of the U. States
Washington —

(Copy)

Hermitage May 3rd 1826.

Dr. Sir

On my return home from alabama tort[?] evening the Nashville Whig was handed, ~~and~~ having direction in writing to me - in which it is made known that it has been transferred to you, and all subscribers to that paper will be continued as such, unless they otherwise make it known to you -

I have never viewed myself a subscriber to that paper since Mr. Erwin was interested in it, altho it has been sent to me as many others are, & have been, to which I have never been a subscriber, and viewing it sent to me like many others gratis, I have paid the portage on it. ~~[illegible]~~ I therefore think it due to you that you should be advised thereof, that I may not be considered a subscriber to that paper.

I am very respectfully
yr. mo. obt. servt.

Andrew Jackson

Wm. G. Hunt Esqr.

12539

Copy of a letter
to Mr Hunt 3rd
of May 1826, on
the subject of the
Whig case—

May 5th 1826

General Andrew Jackson

To Cumberland College Dr.

To amount of your subscription	$150..
Cr. By cash at one time $35. at another $37-50	72..50
Bal. Due	$77..50

Genl. Jackson will favour the College, by forwarding the above balance to me, when convenient.

Henry Ewing Treasurer
of Cumberland College

May 5th 1826

	100
−	77.50
	$22.50

Received of Genl. Jackson the amount of the above account in full being Seventy seven dollars 50cts

May 12th 1826

Henry Ewing Treasurer
of Cumberland College

12540

Mr Ewing T. Cumberland college calling for the ballance of A. J. subscription to College $77.50 - a check to be sent home for amount
A. J. -

Genl. Andrew Jackson
At Home

Favor'd by
Mr. Donelson

H. Ewing Treasurer &c.
To } Receipt for Sub.
$77..50

Genl. Jackson

receipt in full for subscription Cumberland College
$77-50 -
april 1826

77..50
32..25
32..25
142..00

Mr Ewing T. cumber
=land college colleg
for the ballance of
A. J. subscription
to College $77.50 - a
check to be sent
him for amount
A. J. —

Genl. Andrew Jackson

At Home

H. Ewing Treasurer &c.

To { Receipt for Subs.
$77..50

Favd. by
Mr. Donelson

Genl. Jackson's receipt in full
for subscription
Cumberland
— College —
$77 - 50 —
april 1826

77..50
32..25
32..25
142..00

Cerisville Break Cty Mo
May 6th. 1826.—

Maj. Genl.
Andrew Jackson
My Dr Sir

I take a particular pleasure in the opty presented me by Colonel Baker Johnson the of this County who is on a reconoitering tour through Tennessee and Alabama, to ask you how you are and to introduce to your acquaintance and attention my Friend and Neighbour,

Colonel Johnson is desirous of locating himself & family in a healthy Section of Country where his Coloured force may be made usefull in the support of his rising offspring- I deem it alone necessary to say to him that you may give him much useful information & make him acquainted with many Gentlemen in upper Alabama who will be equally kind in promoting his

12541

very laudable object of moveing into the Cotton Section of Country—

I hope my Dear Genl ^you enjoy Good health with your kind and Good Lady to whom I beg to be respectfully remembered & accept my Dr Sir the assurance of high Respect & consideration of

Yours respectfully
Dav^d Hughes

1254

Majr. Genl. Andrew Jackson

near

Nashville

Tennessee

Col. Baker Johnson

Major Hughes's
Lawrence Co.
Letter —

Frederick Town, Maryland, May 6th. 1826

Genl. Andrew Jackson,

My Dear Sir,

My Friend, Colonel Baker Johnson, of this County, being about to visit Nashville, & the State of Tennessee generally, & perhaps some of the adjoining States, in pursuit of a location for his future residence, I have taken the liberty of introducing him to your acquaintance - The Colonel is a member of one of the most worthy & respectable families of this State - His Father & Uncles were all distinguished Whigs during the Revolution, & his Eldest Uncle, the first Governor of the State after the declaration of Independence - Any information you may be pleased to give him, in aid of the accomplishment of his object, from your general knowledge of the country, in regard to the quality of the soil, its productiveness & salubrity, will be gratefully received by him, and duly appreciated by his numerous friends here - I should be much gratified to hear that Mrs. Jackson and yourself were in the enjoyment of good health -

I remain, with great esteem, very sincerely,

Your Friend & Obedt. Servt.

W. Johnson

11

12543

General Andrew Jackson

near

Nashville

Tennessee

Col. Baker Johnson
of Fred[k]. County

Boston Septr. 16
introducing
Col. Johnson of
Maryland

Washington City
7 May 1826

Genl. Jackson
Dr. Sir

Perhaps I may be fortunate enough, to entertain you during some leisure moment. If so I shall be pleased. One thing however I am certain of, that of gratifying myself for really Genl. it is to me a great source of happiness at all times to write a friend. Therefore in addressing you I have the gratification of knowing that I am writing to one who has proved so in every instance where me or my family was concerned.

I regret however that my views of matters & things generally here

12545

those differ from those with whom I do think we all ought to feel a desire to agree with — I mean the servants of the people from the president down — I say it is to be regretted why — because — these measures produce it — and as good citizens — we must feel sorry to see those in whom confidence ought to be placed — acting in such a way as tends to destroy it — such has been the effect with me — my faith however I confess — was never very strong in the present rulers —

It is alarming to see the strides made by this administration for power — If resistance is made the present rulers & their satellites cry out faction — how strangely things have changed about — in 10 years

In looking for the leaders of the day
we find them the least fine gentry
Blue lights & Black Cockades are
the great champions of our present
Rulers — they really love our cherished
with liberty — even if we judge from
their actions at home they forget
that we ought to enjoy it first at
home — it does appear that we
must be chained in order to let
others loose — The order of the day
now is — power at home & freedom a-
broad — Money is to be petty perhaps a
little — at least as much so as our
Champion wants to for another. when
he plays a game for self profit
Whites being outwardly — Mr Clay
is ~~great~~ not good — the people don't
like it — The fact is the Secretary
of State proves a thorn in — King

12546

[illegible] side - they have however gone
on to fetter - and they must come
out together - Clay - in a Conversation
with me - Mr. Owen - was in Compa-
ny - the day after - I reached here
at which time I from duty - Called
on him - afterwards - went on to
see - The President - remarked - that
the whole Opposition in Congress
to the Panama Mission - was merely
because - the Administration - was
in favour of it - Seeming at the
Same time - of the Administration
was on the other side and Oppos-
-ed to it - the very fellows who
were now crying out against
it would be as warmly for it.
This was before - Mr. Randolph -
abused him - I would ask any
man - If the charge of Clay or

whose Nature—is not as great
a charge of corruption—as could
possibly be made—by any one
not in words—but in a sweeping
Clause—he charges the Opposition
with—acting—not for the good of
their Country—but from a wish
to oppose"—as Randolph calls
it—his Kentucky Cathay Egg
laid in a Spanish American
nest" In a Speech two days
ago Randolph said he thought
that he had buried the Hatchet
with Clay—but—from the patronage
Clay seems to have given—certain
news-papers—particularly one in
Philadelphia—he proclaimed in
Senate there—he then dug up
the Hatchet again—and went

12547

on accordingly - your friends are pretty much proscribed and why because they dare & write - protect the rights of the people - as this is the spot where all the Army concentrates It is - pleasing to see that a reaction is taking place the Eyes of the nation are - getting open to - the movements - of those would be Kings -

You will no doubt think Genl - that I am too warm - but such a game as is playing here - would make a parson swear -

1254

if our price will not do a
nother will—. When I see you
I can amuse you. with
many. facts— which I got by
keeping— Among. all parties

I hope Eaton & Houston will
be sustained— I fear. there
There is a plan on foot. to
Keep Eaton out— I would be
sorry indeed— but— spleen has
been I think— in this Comp
Cately from Tennessee—
The signs here— were plain
you will know when your
friends get back—. My best respects
to Mrs Jackson— I am truly
your friend—
F. W. Armstrong

12548

25

Genl. Andrew Jackson
Nashville
W. Tennessee

F. W. Armstrong
1826.

Hawthorn Grove
May 9th 1823

Dear Genl

In company with Mrs Donelson Martha and myself came home with her on sunday last on her return from a visit paid us at Lebanon — we had intended to have called at your house but Martha & her Mother were under promise to pay a visit to Mrs Sanders and availed themselves of this opportunity — It will be recollected by you that an order was made at the last Term of the County Court of Davidson for commissioners to allot to Mrs Donelson her distributive share of the personal property of her deceased ~~father~~ husband [illegible] making of this order she had requested [illegible] read the [illegible] and inform her what she was [illegible] under [illegible] will this I did upon what I considered to be the obvious construction of the will — she requested me to have such an order of the Court as would place her in possession of that portion of the personal property in like manner with her children — this order I had made in conformity with what I considered to be an honest discharge of my duty standing in the relation that I did towards her and her family — In the conversation that I had with you at Nashville you mentioned that you had never seen the Will [illegible] it was [illegible] the time of the [illegible] and [illegible] perhaps you had [illegible] provisions — I [illegible] that [illegible]

upon that part of the will under which Mrs Donelson
claims a distributive share — I thought it very possible
that I was mistaken in my previous understanding of it
or that there might be a variance between the copy and
the original — I however was in Nashville on yesterday
when I compared the copy with the original and found
it to be correct — Mr Bell examined the will likewise
and was of a similar oppinion in relation to Mrs
Donelson's rights under the Will — Mrs. Donelson insists
upon having the division sometime this week — perhaps
tomorrow or next day if the commissioners can be collected
Knowing that in your visits to Nashville that your
time your time ~~was~~ is so completely engaged with your
own business that you would have little or no time
to attend to business of this kind I have sent you
a copy of the Will for perusal — which you will
please [illegible] back [illegible] I have been informed
that [illegible] the family — present my
respects [illegible] Mrs [illegible] and myself will endeavour
to pay you a visit [illegible] return —

Very Respectfully
Your obt.
servt.
R. M. Burton

12550

Genl. Andrew Jackson

Hermitage

Davidson Cty

by Daniel

Mr Benton
Letter of May
1826, on the
subject of the
Panama Ques:
:tion [illegible]
[illegible]
to be kept

May 12th 1826

Sir –

I had the honour of waiting upon you in Washington, in Feb. 1825, with a letter from Gov. Clinton – & cherish a recollection of the politeness & kindness with which you listened to me.

– When I began a new series of the "Museum", I intended to send it to you, but frequent absence from home caused it to be neglected. I have just been reminded of my intention, by reading Mr Livingston's fervent praise of you – & must beg of you to allow me to send it the remainder of the year, in token of my sympathy (if I may be so bold) with the liberal opinions & generous feelings evinced in your published letters.

I have a further claim to your indulgence in this matter, as a disappointed voter – but whatever defect there may be in my pretensions, there is none in the sincerity with which I sign myself

most respectfully Yours

E Littell.

Philad. 12 May 1826.

General Andrew Jackson.
Nashville

12551

PHIL
15
MAY

25

General Andrew Jackson

Nashville

Ten.

Mr. E. Littell's letter
presenting his Museum
with the reply acknow-
-ledging the receipt
& accepting of the same

Hermitage

May 14th 1826

Gentlemen,

Your polite note of the 9th instant, inviting me to partake of a public dinner to be given at Pulaske on the 4th of July next, has been received. In reply be pleased to assure my fellow citizens of Giles county that I accept this invitation with feelings of much sensibility; and shall endeavour to unite with them in the celebration of that memorable day. Be pleased also to express to them my sincere thanks for the favorable sentiments they entertain of my public and private life - such sentiments, flowing voluntarily from the hearts of a free and virtuous people, are the highest reward that a public servant can receive; they more than compensate for the toils, & privations that they may endure ~~which by the smiles of Providence I have been enabled to endure in their behalf~~.

With a tender of my best wishes, Gentlemen to

12553 -4

the citizens of Giles county, and to yourselves individually.
I am your &c.

Genl. A. Jackson To A. Latapie

1828

May 18 — [illegible] ... Cups & Saucers @ $24 — $12

Recd payment for A. Latapie

H. Beckman

12555

6129

43

Hermitage near Nashville T.
May 18th 1826

(copy)

Dr Sir

I am honored by the receipt of your letter of the 23rd ulto., It is a source of pleasing reflection to me, in my retirement to find that I am recollected by my republican friends in congress; and that I enjoy the confidence of many of those whom I have not a personal acquaintance.

I have seen by the public Journals that the discussion upon some of the measures recommended by the President ~~to congress~~ has produced much warmth and irritation in congress:- particularly that of the mission to panama, in the developement of which the President seems to me to have manifested a desire of changing the established policy of the Government, as well as the common sense construction of the constitution. upon this measure, however, as on all others, I think with you, that all the patriot can do, is upon the general principle of opposing with manly firmness where injury is to result to the country, and of approbating with ~~equal~~ a corresponding liberality where the public good is to be advanced. ~~[illegible]~~

It is unaccountable that Mr Adams should court opposition by assuming constitutional powers, & adopting a political course so much like that which prostrated his father.

accept my thanks for your communication, & believe me very respectfully your mo, obdt. servt, &c

Signed Andrew Jackson

The Honble
Willis Alston
in Congress-

12556

Letter of the Honble
Willis Alston in
congress to A. J.
April 25th 1826 -
and A. J. answer
May 18th 1826 -

Washington May 23. 1826.

Dear Sir.—

—I am unwilling to permit the departure from this city for Tennessee, of our much esteemed friend Mr Eaton, to pass away without recalling myself to your recollection, and repeating the pleasure I should receive from a visit to Massachusetts during the summer months of the Hero of New Orleans;— thus renewing to him the invitation to do it, and to succeed in my dwelling to the accomodations, which

12557

I had last year the gratification to afford to another gallant soldier of the revolution, the Patriot of two hemispheres, and the disciple and the champion of exact justice, and equal liberty every where; it is scarcely necessary I should name General La Fayette. —

— The present year, we shall have in some respects a more than common jubilee, from a semi-centennial celebration of the declaration of Independence, and should it be received in season, also from the erection on that day, of a finely sculptured statue of the Father of his

Country, which by a general subscription of the Inhabitants of the State, has been procured from one of the first artists of the age, Chantry of London.

— These occurrences, will give a more than united, altho' ever animated interest to the anniversary, and which would be much increased were your presence added to it; — should the doing this meet your inclination & convenience, I can assure you of a very fervent american reception in the metropolis of New-England, always disposed to acknowledge distinguished patriotic services, and prompt in offering a grateful homage for them it.

In this event I will only further ask,

12558

that you would favor me with advices ten days, or
a fortnight in advance, in order that I might
not be from home at the time of your visit. —
at the expiration of which, I would with
pleasure accompany you to any other part
of New England, it might be acceptable to you to
become acquainted with. —

— Offering the best wishes for the continu-
-ance of your health, and for a full and long
enjoyment both of happiness and prosperity. —

I am Dear Sir
always with great respect,
Your friend &c.
— James Lloyd —

Genl. Andw. Jackson
Nashville
Tennessee. —

could get no person to undertake my business; but I still hope there may: if I could sell my just claims I would do it. Major Eaton has promised to make some enquiry and see if any thing can be done, and I hope you will continue your friendly exertions, aid, and assistance to me I have been confined all the winter with a violent inflammation in my left eye and have not yet recovered the sight of it — I could not go to Alexandria May term until the Court was half over or it is probable my suits with John McIver's Commissioners and Creditors would have been tried and they will in the Fall term —

respectfully

yr Obt Servt

May 26. 1826

Josiah Watson

Gen. Andrew Jackson

Hermitage

Tennessee

polite attention
of Maj Eaton

Wm. B. Lewis
letter by
Major Eaton-
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
to do in this
business

X (Copy) Nashville May 26th 1826 Pov

Gentlemen

I take the liberty to address you upon a subject on which I feel great interest, as it is one with which, I know the welfare and happiness of our country to be intimately connected - It relates to the blessings of education which, without doubt, constitute the chief support of the liberties which our forefathers have bequeathed to us.

There is now in operation at Nashville a College which with a little more pecuniary aid, is likely to become one of the most flourishing institutions in the U. States. Situate in a healthful climate, in the great vally of the west, where the feelings, habits, & manners of the people, are purely republican; and where from its contiguity to the Cumberland river the means of support are cheap and abundant, it will extend its advantages to the poor as well as the rich - can prepare for the service of their country the sons of the farmers and mechanics as well as those who by fortune are exempt from the necessities of labour. The President is an accomplished gentleman of the first acquirements: and the subordinate professors are gentlemen highly distinguished for literary & science & attainments. But to place upon a lasting foundation the prosperity of this College, it is requisite to obtain funds for two more professorships which were created

- Cont -

This photo was found in the McElroy - Cleveland Collection

last year, and which the board of Trustees have thought proper (in honor of the good La=fayette, and the humble services of my=self) to call by the names of La fayette & Jackson.

It is well known that the good La=fayette is destitute of the means to make a permanent endowment of this nature, as is the case also with myself, otherwise these professorships would have been ~~[illegible]~~ filled. Situate as we are then, the only alternative is to appeal to the liberality of those who have the means to make donations and the disposition to yield them for the lasting benefit of an institution so well calculated to pre=pare the american youth for the coun=cils of our common country.

Without doubt the Trustees had two motives in view in honoring La fayette & myself (if I may be pardoned for speaking of myself in conjunction with that illustrious benefactor) with the names of these professorships — the one to com=plement us with the perpetuity which it was hoped that the institution may experience — the other to operate upon the feelings of such as may derive an additional inducement from this cir=cumstance to contribute to an endowment which, with the smiles of providence, will I trust redound to the credit of its patrons, and the general cause of knowledge.

The object of this letter then, Gentlemen

-2-

to ask you to present, or cause to be presented to the good citizens of Orleans the enclosed paper, or one of this purport, and to receive & remit such aid as each citizen may be disposed to give. It is not expected that any will give but a small sum — small donations will enable the more persons to aid in the establishment of these pro:fessorships, and to testify their respect for the cause of literature and science.

I am respectfully your
most obt. servt.

Andrew Jackson

Messrs
Genl Planche
Colo. Preston Atty. at Law
Majr A. Davezac
J.J.P.L. Mercier Esqr Jr.
Colo. Maunsel White.

(Copy of paper enclosed & referred to in the above letter)

Those citizens who are disposed to aid in the permanent endowment of the Lafayette & Jackson Professorships in the Cumberland College Nashville Tennessee, will subscribe their names hereunto which shall be enrolled in the archives of said college, presenting at the same time to the holder of this paper, such sum or sums as he or they may think proper to bestow, which donations shall remain and inure to the sole use & endowment of said Pro:fessorships forever, the interest annually ac:cruing only to be applicable to the salaries of said professors, but should there be an excess of interest such surplus to be applied by the trustees to the use & benefit of said college —

(Private) Hermitage May 30th 1826

Dr. Sir

When in Nashville on the 26th instant ruminating on the subject that would be before the Board of Trustees on the 27th I thought I would make an address to the citizens of Orleans on the subject of the endowment of the Lafayette & Jackson professorships in Cumberland College, on which I intended to have consulted you on Saturday last, but your late arrival at the college prevented it — I had intended to have addressed the citizens of Charleston &c &c &c also on this subject — but when I reached home, I concluded, I would forward this to my friends in Orleans, and if successfull there I would push it every where that I had any pretensions that I could address upon this subject on which I have & still feel, great solicitude —

I now inclose a copy of the letter to my friends in New Orleans for your inspection and advice whether in your judgt. the course I have adopted is a proper & prudent course — & whether it is best now, to address my friends elsewhere, or to await the result of the success at Orleans — and whether any, & if any, alteration in my address, what, ought to be made — writing has become to me quite laborious — and if you are of opinion, that it is right to push my address to every quarter of this union now you must aid me in having the address copied — for should

4

to ask you to present, or cause to be presented to the good citizens of Orleans the enclosed paper, or one of this purport, and to receive a sum of such and as each citizen may be disposed to give. It is not expected that any will give but a small sum — small donations will enable the more persons to aid in the establishment of these pro=fessorships, and to testify their respect for the cause of literature and science.

I am respectfully your
Most obdt. Servt.
Andrew Jackson

Messrs
Genl Planche
Colo. Preston Atto. at Law
Majr A. Davezac
J. J. P. L. Mercier Esqr Jr.
Colo. Maunsel White.

(Copy of paper enclosed & refered to in the above letter)

Those citizens who are disposed to aid in the permanent endowment of the Lafayette & Jackson Professorships in the Cumberland College Nashville Tennessee, will subscribe their names hereunto which shall be enrolled in the archives of said college, presenting at the same time to the holder of this paper, such sum or sums as he or they may think proper to bestow, which donations shall remain and enure to the sole use & endowment of said pro=fessorships forever, the interest annually ac=cruing only to be applicable to the salaries of said professors, but should there be an excess of interest such surplus to be applied by the trustees to the use & benefit of said college —

Genl. Andrew Jackson

1826 May - 26th To Robt. Armstrong Dr.

Jany	To 3 Linen cambric Hdkfs	9/-	4	50
April	1 pr. Shoes	12/-	2	00
"	" 1 Yd. India mull muslin	18/-	3	00
"	" Ribbon &c		1	37½
"	" 1 Clasp of 4 Balls Bobb[?]		1	25
"	" 2 ps. 24 Yds. Striped Jaconet	6/-	18	00
"	" 9 Yds Bombazette	5/-	5	62½
"	" 4¼ " Gingham	5/3	3	72
"	" 3 Yds Domestic	1/6	"	75
"	" 4 " Gingham	4/6	3	—
"	" 4 Curtain Pins	6/-	4	00
"	" 8 ditto ditto	3/-	4	00
"	" 10 Yds Cotton Fringe	5/-	6	25
"	" 1 Fur Cape	12/-	2	00
"	" 1 Waist Ribbon	1/6	"	25
"	" 6 Yds Gauze Flannel	8/-	6	00
"	" 1 pr. Snuffers	8/-	1	00
"	" 1 Snuffer Tray			25
"	" 1 Work Basket	8/-	1	00
"	" Cash pd. for Spoons			37½
"	" 1 Skimmer &c			50
"	" 2 Pepper Boxes do.			25
"	" 1 ps. Merena Trimmings		3	75
"	" Bill of Castings from R.C.N		4	75
"	" 3 Tin Pans			87½
"	" 1 Strainer			25
"	" 2 Yds Checked muslin	7/6	2	50
"	Waist Ribbon			50
"	" 1 Market Basket		1	25
"	" 8 Yds Fringe per order	5/-	5	00
	E.E.		$87	97

Recd. payment in full

R Armstrong
pr. R.M. Parish

12560

Genl. A. Jackson
a/c
to Col. R. Armstrong
receipt in full
May 26th. 1826—

12560-61

Louisville. May the 27 - 1826 K.y-

Respected Madam,

I have to request your polite forgive=
=ness of my omission - in delaying the acknoledgement of your very libral and highly estumed preasent which has come duly & safely to hand. I postponed my wri=
=ting till I could have the satisfaction of letting you know that I had put the Material into progress of being manufactured. I am happy to acquaint you that nolong time will elapse before I shall be dressed in a full suit of Hermitage Domestic= and I would entreate you to believe that if I ever felt a pride in my apparal, it will be when I wear that suit - - -

Mrs Douglass & my family generaly wish me to state that they are happy in the occation of expressing theare sinsere friendship and es=
=teem for your wellfare and happiness—

Believe me Dr Madam with truth and respect

Your Obdn Servt

William Douglass -

P.S- Have the kindness to acquaint the Genl with my fervent wishes for his health and hap=
=piness. Kentucky continues to mourn over the delusions that have blighted her hopes - but I trust that four years will set all right - -

W.D.

12562

LOUI[illegible] KY
MAY
30

Mrs Genl Jackson.

Nashville.

Tennessee

Frankfort May 28. 1826

Dear Sir

I have been upon several occasions inclined to write to you, at some times and indeed with very little intermission I have been restrained by a general debility and incapacity proceeding from an origin of about 16 months standing. The truth was, I was on the 9th day of last Feby. the day on which the Congress met here I was paralyzed taken while at dinner with a difficulty in swallowing, proceeding as I then supposed from an affection of the Stomach, since that time my speech, stomach, general system & qualifications for business have been more or less affected, sometimes to indicate dissolution, at other times to flatter me with renewed health — but while these feelings and excitements alternately flatter & frown I know that I every day at any period old, but rapidly approximate the grave from which no traveller ever returns.

Superadded to these afflictions I have been sorely annoyed with a pain on the left side near the back, from which, tho many remedies have been resorted to, I have found no relief or any little intermission of pain, until I resorted to the surgical operation for Lectonation ... since I have resorted to the remedy my general feelings & nervous strength has been something better, now I can ride on horse back some distance, heretofore I could with difficulty and with assistance get on horse back —

Besides all this I heard that the Puritans had filled your post office with one of the government partizans, & that it would be unsafe through that channel to address a letter to you, and while the last matter has been uppermost in my mind, pausing and hesitating whether I should write or not, I have the pleasure to become acquainted with one of your neighbours & friends Col. Craig, by whom I shall send this letter to be put safely into your hands

12564

Since my last I have taken some pains to ascertain the state of Public sentiment in this State respecting your future election, and can assure you of a truth that your popularity has greatly increased, I believe every where; there is no doubt that you will get a considerable Majority in this Woodford County, and I hear like tidings from Louisville & Lexington, and intelligence equally favorable from many other parts— I suspect the present Members of Congress are equally divided, but while it appears there is no doubt of the reelection of your friends, there is more reason to suppose that the usurpation will not be supported by more than 2 and even they will be opposed by popularity & zeal. It is within my knowledge that David Trimble will be opposed and I believe with success. Metcalf & Clarke I fear will hold their own, and if they are not opposed it will be because opposition will not bear a favorable aspect.

The paper here called the Argus will either be for you or will be neuter. There are three partners, two of them are able [illegible]. the other feels some personal obligations to Mr. Clay and will not proceed by opposing him. he is the most efficient Man. I have no doubt that he would sell his Interest on reasonable Terms, and there is a little that I would become the purchaser, if I was able to be useful and it would perfectly correspond with my whole life. how to take hold of the plow, & I would do so with effect.

1256

I am now confident that my life is ebbing away and my attachment to it continues more vivid because I wish to see you the providential instrument of redeeming your country once more from the plots and contrivances of the internal & external foes as you once did with honor glory and effect from the phalanxes & Bayonets of your countrys invaders— that a kind providence will enable me to solace my feelings with the knowledge that I have done something to secure the great purpose for which I believe you are destined is an [illegible] and was in my more solicitous invocations to the great God of Heaven.

I will not pretend to say to you what I may think would be the more approved course to promote your own & your countrys success. but should it occur to you to make a visit and say tour through this state I think it would be advisable to postpone it until after the spirit of party shall have exhausted itself during the August when either the old court or new court will triumph. It may be now proper to say that many of the old court party are your opponents, and are willing to have believed that you are a new court man. Your letter to me has enabled me to silence some of them,

On the other hand the new court party are very generally your friends, they say that your principles are those which they approve, and the chief Justice says that he shall support you, regardless of [illegible]

12565

preference of the country

Should this letter afford you any informa=tion or amusement, equal to the trouble you will have in reading it, I shall be gratified thereby. But be that as it may, my personal esteem for you, and my devotion to my country has required it of me as a duty, to embrace this safe opp.y of writing what truth has dicta-ted and to assure you of my long standing & immutable regard —— Henry Banks

I should be gratified in knowing that you had read the [illegible] of my Brother, with attention, and regard for a patriot so zealous & effective as he was.

General Andrew Jackson
Hermitage
near Nashville
Tenessee

Favored by Col. [illegible]
Crain —